

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade; then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Back to SALT

Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger rates the chances of a new strategic arms agreement as less than 50-50. Even given these slim odds, we are glad to read that Washington and Moscow are trying to get the stalled SALT negotiations on track again.

There are obvious political problems for President Ford. After the firing of Mr. Schlesinger, he will be open to even more criticism by defense hard-liners regardless of what agreement he produces. He will therefore have to submit a tough accord that can run the gauntlet of approval by the Defense Department, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Congress.

In any case, the President appears to think that he stands to gain more political advantage than disadvantage by coming up with a SALT treaty in an election year. There is talk of a Kissinger trip to Moscow or even another Ford-Brezhnev meeting to try to get a breakthrough.

Let's review briefly where SALT stands. At Vladivostok in late 1974 the two leaders set a limit of 2,400 offensive strategic delivery vehicles for each side. Of these, 1,320 missiles could have MIRVs, the cluster of nuclear warheads that can be independently targeted.

A major stumbling block now is what should be counted under the 2,400 limit. Washington wants to include the Soviet Backfire bomber, a medium-range aircraft which, if refueled in air, could drop bombs over the United States. The Russians, for their part, are concerned about American development of the so-called cruise missiles. They would like to ban all but those with short range.

Ironically, Henry Kissinger kept the cruise missile in the budget only as a bargaining chip. The Defense Department wasn't interested in it. Because of technological developments, however, these subsonic missiles now have a number of features that the military services find extremely attractive. They are astonishingly accurate. They can travel farther on much less fuel than was once the case. They can be fired from airplanes, ships or submarines and are hard to shoot down because they fly so low. They can effectively carry either nonnuclear explosives capable of exploding at great depth or miniaturized nuclear warheads. And — they are relatively cheap.

The United States is not yet deploying these guided missiles but it is thought they will become operational in a few years' time. If there is no SALT pact, there will obviously be a reaction by the Soviet Union, which will also rush to further develop and deploy these weapons. Disarmament experts point out that American cities and aircraft carriers would become highly vulnerable if Soviet offshore

Furor at the UN

The United Nations does not need unnecessary controversies. It has enough legitimate ones. It can therefore only be regretted that U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan has managed to create such a furor in the international body in so short a time. And not over substance so much as style.

President Ford could not have dismissed his envoy without suffering political damage. One prickly purge in a season is enough to roll the water. Moreover, Mr. Moynihan's outspokenness has made many Americans less unhappy about the UN and thereby benefited Mr. Ford at a moment when he is wooing conservative opinion.

However, as Mr. Moynihan carries on with his duties, he would do well to temper his approach. The name-calling, emotional tactics he has employed have been counterproductive. They have alienated the "third world" nations at a time when the West is trying to reach accommodations with them on critical economic, energy, and other questions. They sour the new spirit of conciliation enunciated by Henry Kissinger. They have even irritated relations with America's Western allies.

We recall what a cause was made not so long ago about coordinating andconcerting policies with the West European allies. Yet the totalitarian powers...

and sea-based ships were equipped with long-range cruise missiles.

Hence a postponement of SALT two or more years will only compound the complexity of problems that will have to be dealt with. One problem, for instance, is that once deployed it is hard to detect by satellite what the range of a cruise missile is.

The net effect would be to make a SALT treaty all the more difficult to reach and unravel the preliminary accords already agreed upon. Some argue that from a security point of view the United States might even run the gauntlet of approval by the Defense Department, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Congress.

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It's not that we doubt the existence of Nessie (or her cousins Yeti and Bigfoot). Quite the contrary. In this age, far more incredible things have proven true.

Our concern is that by photographing, measuring, weighing, interviewing ("Tell me, Nessie, what is your opinion on independence for Scotland?") and otherwise intruding on the privacy of what seems to be a shy but altogether lovable beast, a major bit of the fairy-tale mystery that bemuses adults and children alike on planet Earth will have been chipped away.

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Assassination plots and remedies

No one said the United States of America was perfect. But it does have a self-correcting form of government. And it almost seems to have set out to start its third century with all the sins of the past brought to light so that the future can be brought back into line with the founders' noble vision.

The abhorrent nature of the past governmental abuses most recently disclosed should not blind the world to the fact that in America such abuses still can be made public.

Nor should the American people, seeing the exposed deceptions of Watergate and Vietnam followed by a litany of others, be numb to the Senate intelligence committee's confirmation of assassination plots that had begun to seem like old news.

This is not to say that Mr. Moynihan should abandon a firm and forceful line on issues before the UN. We welcomed his appointment five months ago precisely because we thought a U.S. stance of candor and blunt speaking would be effective and that his "wit and elan" would enable him to carry this off without offending people.

Somehow that wit has not been called into use, or at least not accompanied by diplomatic tact. Surely it is possible to make strong, candid diplomatic points and to take an independent stand without giving offense.

We agree with Mr. Moynihan that the U.S. should not be "supersensitive" about the feelings of new nations, or "passive" and "compliant" in the UN forum. But in the very article in *Commentary* where Mr. Moynihan raises these propositions he also suggests that the U.S. can seek "common cause" with the "third world." There exists, he wrote, the "strongest possibility" of an accommodating relationship at the level of principle — a possibility that does not exist at all with the totalitarian powers.

For one of the most startling findings of the Senate committee was the way government

Monday, December 1, 1975

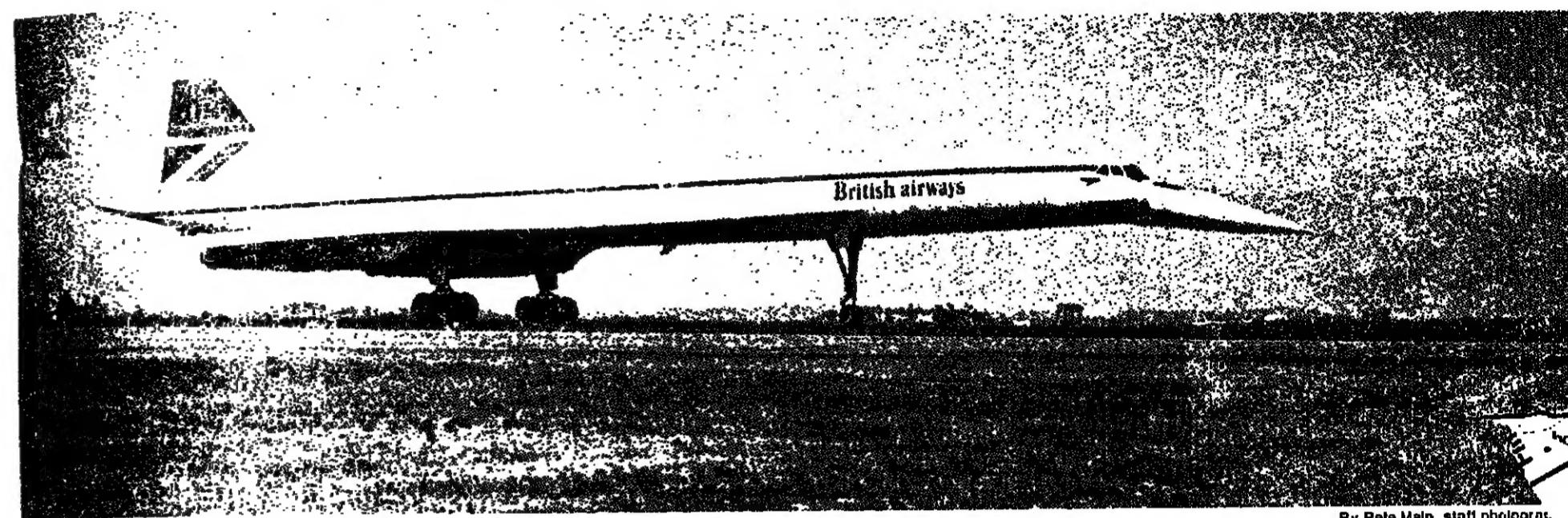
'They say an elephant isn't afraid of anything except a mouse'

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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Monday, December 15, 1975

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Controversial Concorde lands at Boston's Logan airport in 1974 promotional visit

By Pete Main, staff photograph

Concorde: U.S. thumbs down?

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The first faint rumblings of a U.S. "no" to the Anglo-French Concorde now may be coming from Washington.

He said his agency has "decided to re-evaluate" its stand last February which in effect acquiesced to tour Concorde round-trip flights a day at New York and two at Washington starting April 1.

The reasons: new data on the plane's noise, coupled with nagging worries on its air pollution.

"It was thought that the Concorde would have a noise pattern roughly equivalent to the standard Boeing 707," Mr. Train explained. But new figures from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) show that "on takeoff the Concorde would be perceived as at least twice as loud as the Boeing 707, and four times as

loud as the Boeing 747 and the DC-10 jumbo jets."

Calling the case for admitting the Anglo-French plane to the United States "discredited," Concorde foe Rep. Lester L. Wolff (D) of New York told the Senate House subcommittee that he has "hope or seeing the course of our government turned away from Concorde and back toward the interests of the American people."

The new data show that Concorde's taking off at Dulles airport would blanket a swath of northern Virginia up to five miles wide and 63 miles from the airport — potentially 485 square miles — with a noise level equivalent to a subway train pulling into a station.

* Please turn to Page 10

Britannia would waive the rules

By Francis Reilly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Recent visitors here from Brussels have been asked to consider whether the British government said remember that its people voted only a few months ago, to stay in the Common Market...

One Market official complained to this reporter that when he was not studying United Kingdom requests to be allowed to depart from the rules, he was studying complaints from other members that Britain was departing from them without asking at all. A Conservative speaker taunted that, now incapable of ruling the waves, Britannia was specializing in waiving the rules.

Part of the British answer is that Brussels is a lot too fond of rules — some of them nonsensical, others prepared without consulting Britain and hardly applicable to British conditions. There is certainly a fundamental and historic clash of traditions: the continental Europeans, brought up under the Roman, Napoleonic and Hitlerite empires, are much more inclined to treat bureaucrats with respect.

There are three main issues over which the Wilson government has been getting into trouble. The first was over representation at the December 16th conference on International Economic Cooperation. Attendance was to be limited to 27, and the Common Market had been promised one seat to represent all its members. Britain, however, demanded an extra seat for itself on the grounds that it was in the process of becoming Western Europe's one big oil producer and so had special interests to protect.

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan did not make himself loved by vailed threats that if Britain did not get her way, then nobody from the Market should go. His attitude reflects Labour Party suspicions that the non-oil-producing Eight covet Britain's oil and would dearly love to "Europeanize" it. Continental social democrats are often shocked at what they regard as their British brothers' chauvinism. Inevitably there was a com promise solution, but it was bound to leave a legacy of doubt and disillusionment to help Britain out of its economic woes.

The second issue between the British and the continentals concerns the import restrictions contemplated by the Labour government to protect jobs in industries threatened by foreign competition. The bedrock foundation of the European Community is free and unfettered trade among its members, and for a newly confirmed member to start picking away at those foundations is seen as heresy and treason — especially by the Germans. To the socialist government of Britain, the Germans are a great deal too fond of unrestrained market forces.

But again, the British are unimpressed. They don't (they say) intend to do anything without consulting their European partners. If only to see whether retaliation against British exports would cancel out any advantages. In fact a good deal of bluff is suspected. The British go on to point out that the continentals can't have things both ways: they shouldn't urge Britain to balance its books, and then cry out in horror when it takes steps towards doing so.

Third, the Wilson government has been in trouble for dragging its feet towards the objective of a more democratic Community — in particular, towards direct elections (instead of government nonentities) for the European parliament. This might seem a curious thing since the war years toward a black-white confrontation as well as an East-West one with the Soviet Union backing the majority of the continentals.

Israel nudged on PLO

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York

Public support, private pressure.

As seen from here, that seems to be the Ford administration's current, somewhat ambivalent attitude toward Israel. Two Security Council meetings and another one scheduled for next month are cited here as illustrating the U.S. effort on the one hand to nudge the Israeli government toward a new Palestinian policy and on the other to reassure Israel of Department of Transportation hearings.

Surely, for example, there should be no tacit understandings permitting the CIA to recruit Mafia figures again. The unlikely alliance between government and the underworld not only is morally wrong. It also opens the government to blackmail. The committee notes that crime figures in the Cetra assassination plot used their involvement with the CIA to avoid prosecution.

"Crime contagious," says the committee, quoting former Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court. "If the government becomes a law-breaker, it breeds contempt for the law: it invites every man to become a law unto himself."

Thus it has been important for the U.S. to use, or at least not accompanied by diplomatic tact. Surely it is possible to make strong, candid diplomatic points and to take an independent stand without giving offense.

We agree with Mr. Moynihan that the U.S. should not be "supersensitive" about the feelings of new nations, or "passive" and "compliant" in the UN forum. But in the very article in *Commentary* where Mr. Moynihan raises these propositions he also suggests that the U.S. can seek "common cause" with the "third world." There exists, he wrote, the "strongest possibility" of an accommodating relationship at the level of principle — a possibility that does not exist at all with the totalitarian powers.

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Angola: Soviet guns turn tide

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York

Angola's two comparatively pro-Western factions have suffered serious political and military reverses.

But American and other experts who make this assessment do not view these setbacks as irreversible.

Rather they are seen as yet another tilt of the Angola seesaw, with the end result of the civil war as unpredictable as ever and dependent on the extent of outside intervention.

"It could go on for three weeks, three months, or three years," commented one well-informed source here. Certainly there is little sign yet of the sort of stalemate that diplomats hope might prompt negotiations.

Instead, these sources say, the Angolan battlefield is threatening to become much wider and more dangerous — in effect a southern Africa battleground.

For, as South African involvement deep in Angola becomes increasingly obvious, black African attitudes are crystallizing against it. Hence the war years toward a black-white confrontation as well as an East-West one with the Soviet Union backing the majority of the continentals.

* Please turn to Page 10

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By Sven Simon
Vander Acre

* Please turn to Page 10

NEWS

Arctic	15
Asia	14
Defense	4
Europe	3
Middle East	5
Soviet Union	6, 7
United States	10, 11, 12

FEATURES

Arts	21
Books	21
Chess	20
Commentary	31
Editorial	32
Education	22, 23
Editorial	13
Home	20
Home Forum	28, 29
Lecture	24, 25
Opinion	30
People	19
Translations	26, 27
Travel	18

FOCUS

A pet show in a class of its own

By Gerald Priestland

Camden, London
"We only want rodents with twitchy whiskers — if they don't twitch, they're disqualified!"

At this, a score of children hoisted cages of rats, mice, gerbils and guinea-pigs into their arms and made for the judging ring. The man with the microphone was conducting the London Borough of Camden's Second Annual Light-hearted Pet Show.

Said chief judge and local vet Freddie Peters: "It's actually an anti-show: it's meant to neutralize the solemnity of the high class cat and dog shows and give the children a chance to take pride in the animals they love, however scruffy they are."

The heart of Camden, in North London, is the old village of Hampstead. Hampstead has been a centre for artists and lovers of beauty more than 200 years, and never more so than now. A closed public library has been turned into the borough arts center, and on this particular Sunday — being between exhibitions — the display rooms were crammed with decorative and expressive pets.

I had better declare my own interest by explaining that my 14-year-old daughter was exhibiting a rabbit, a bassett hound, and a female Burmese cat.

The arts center was crammed with life: some of it on two legs and some on four. There were 50 or more convivial dogs, as many cats — looking introverted and philosophical — and two or three dozen petrified rabbits. Birds, rodents, reptiles and the lower forms of life were past number. It was far and away the happiest happening in a bleak week.

In the principal gallery, the judge's table was so besieged by pet-loving toddlers that those with animals to exhibit could hardly make their way through. "Competitors only in the ring," cried the man with the microphone. Mr. Peters and his two lady assistants had finished with twitchy whiskers and moved on to the class for Cats with the Longest Whiskers. There was some danger of getting scratched. Peters wielded a steel tape-measure circumspectly.

"Allowing for curvature," he confided, "I make that eleven-point-five centimeters." A tabby named Tellecherry Peppercorn McCavity Esquire (alias "Pepper") was stuffed snarling back into his basket.

Next class: "The pet most like its owner. Cats, dogs, rats, anything! If you've got the same color hair as your hamster, bring him along . . ." One boy brought a frog. Several girls brushed their hair over their eyes and tried to look like old English sheepdogs. Everywhere, lolling tongues and begging paws.

There followed a class for Unusual Markings. This produced a rather nasty salamander, some stripey birds, a classic American-style calico cat, and an astonishing white cat with a tabby tail and exclamation-mark eyebrows.

After that: The Dog with the Waggiest Tail. Several entries eyed the ring and stopped wagging entirely. There were groans for a bulldog with no tail to wag at all. Our bassett, named Humphrey, met his best friend — a mongrel called Rusty — and both tails thrashed like metronomes just as the judge approached them. The family hopes ran high.

Modesty obliges me to put the most outstanding award last: my daughter's Burmese Mi-Nyoo (which is the appropriate Burmese meaning "Little Miss Brown") romped away with the Steekest Cat prize. The only trouble is, it turns out to be the one variety of cat food she refuses to eat. That's cat's all over.

"All waggy dogs out — friendliest pets in now," called the microphone. Naturally, half the wagging dogs stayed on, to be joined by a torrent of pets including the frog and some cage-bound mice that only wanted to be alone. There followed the Most Unusual Pet. This brought in two dragonfly larvae from Epping Forest, two torpid Cornish newts in a tennis-ball box, the frog (again) and a jolly dog with three legs, called Peter.

In rapid succession, and not as easy to distinguish as you might have thought, The Scruffiest Mongrel and The Best Kept Dog. A class for The Steekest Cat was kept carefully apart.

After much conferring in a corner, the judges emerged to announce the prizes (illuminated certificates and packets of petfood). The Cuddliest Rabbit, Hamster or Guinea-pig went by acclamation to a white rabbit called Snowball. Rusty and Humphrey duly came first and second in the Wagging Tail class, but on the way out of the ring Rusty was bitten on one paw by a jealous Labrador and had to be given first aid by the judge.

The Longest Whiskers prize went to an elephantine black pussy called Mr. Furry (thirteen-point-five-centimeters) and the Twithest Whiskers award to Jemima Gerbil with Joey Mouse second and Hazel B. Gerbil third.

The salamander was rated Most Unusual, the tabby-tailed white cat was deemed the most Unusually Marked, and a snub-nosed little girl managed to pull a face that was almost indistinguishable from the bulldog's, thus securing the Pet Most Like Its Owner prize.

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Europe

Portugal awakes from its long nightmare

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
For the first time in months a quiet, almost holiday atmosphere has started to prevail in Lisbon.

Instead of mobs screaming for the overthrow of the government, the streets are filled with Christmas shoppers. Tatty Santa Clauses selling plastic reindeer have replaced the bearded soldiers who once marched with the crowds.

The moderate military men, who put down a leftist military revolt with astonishing speed and efficiency two weeks ago, have done everything in their power to promote this public serenity.

With quiet assurance, they have muzzled the most strident voices of the mass media and taken the heat out of politics at least for the moment. Even the rebels have not come out too badly. For instead of launching a major putsch, the government simply arrested about 120 ringleaders and sent the rest of the rebels home.

"It is calm at last, but it was about time. We couldn't have gone on the way we were for much longer," a local storeowner said.

The military leaders also seemed to want a rest and an end to the shrill crisis publicity that previously surrounded all governmental actions. Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo set the tone for the new attitude by angrily telling newsmen filming the arrivals for the Revolutionary Council meeting to "get lost." He said individual members of the government and military were no longer important and that President Francisco de Costa Gomes was the only man worth filming.

The new Army chief, Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, carried this theme forward. When asked for an interview, he refused, saying it was high time the military quit acting like movie stars and start doing their jobs.

Another big change in the capital was the reduced number of newspapers — only three afternooners instead of the usual eight dailies — on the streets. Television and radio were different, too. Instead of long accounts of Hungarian farm communists, Lisboites were receiving a steady diet of Western films and light music instead of revolutionary songs.

The government produced this change by shutting down Lisbon's radio and television studios and banning all programs from the conservative northern city of Oporto. The state-run but Communist-controlled newspapers also have been shut down pending the appointment of new administrators.

For the political parties, this quiet period also was proving to be a time for reflection and consolidation. The Communists, for one, have some heavy readjustments to make. On Nov. 25 they suffered their most stunning defeat since the left-wing Army captain overthrew the authoritarian right-wing Salazar-Castano regime 19 months ago. The stranglehold the Communists had over the media has been broken. The infiltration and subversion they practiced in military units throughout the country has been halted and crushed.

The two other major parties, the Socialists and centrist Popular Democrats also have had to reorient themselves. For the Popular Democrats this has not been too hard a task. They have always wanted the Communists out of the coalition government, and the Communists' obvious responsibility in the uprising has given them plenty of new ammunition.

For the Socialists, the new situation has caused greater adjustment problems. The party, with its pronounced Marxist wing, cannot back the Popular Democrats in their calls to oust the Communists for fear of appearing too far to the right. On the other hand, they cannot ignore the Communists' role in the revolt, which was led by well-known pro-Communist officers.

Internment without trial in Northern Ireland ended as it began, with a highly controversial bang.

In the Irish Republic its abrupt end, despite continuing violence north of the border and in England, is seen as confirmation that a secret deal exists between the British Government and the Provisional IRA.

For months Roman Catholic politicians and centrist Popular Democrats also have had to reorient themselves. For the Popular Democrats this has not been too hard a task. They have always wanted the Communists out of the coalition government, and the Communists' obvious responsibility in the uprising has given them plenty of new ammunition.

Currently the Dublin government is particularly sensitive about British moves following an uprising in British newspapers claims that an insurgent IRA terrorist was killed in the Irish Republic.

British Government ministers hotly claim that Southern measures to curb the IRA are far more effective than those in Northern Ireland. They say the failure to extradite known pro-Communist officers.

Roman Catholics North and South who long

known IRA terrorists to face charges in Northern Ireland and Britain is due to international legal restrictions, not pro-IRA means.

In the past year Northern Ireland's courts have dealt with 1,136 men and women charged with specific terrorist crimes. With the conviction rate nearing 80 percent, this is considered a far more effective and acceptable way to combat terrorism.

Violence in Turkey

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul, Turkey

Increasing student violence throughout Turkey is causing fears here of new military intervention or the imposition of martial law in the country's major provinces.

A sudden outburst of street riots in Istanbul and other cities is a reminder to most Turks of the period of unrest at the beginning of the 1970s. That led military commanders in 1971 to oust Suleyman Demirel's rightist government.

Many politicians and newspapers find present conditions similar to those that led to military intervention four years ago.

Englishmen cry for law and order

By Francis Kenny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

The killing by terrorist gunmen of the London publisher Ross McWhirter has given new impetus to the cause for which he stood: the defense of old-fashioned law and order. Not everyone can be unreservedly enthusiastic about the direction in which that impetus may be employed, but it can hardly be ignored.

Five days after the murder, brother Norris McWhirter was launching a National Association for Freedom to promote a Freedom Charter drafted by Ross. One of its main points was "The right to live under the Queen's Peace." Norris protesting that in two of the United Kingdom's four capitals (London and Belfast) mothers and children could not go Christmas shopping or families celebrate an anniversary in a restaurant without fear of violence.

Norris McWhirter told a press conference that his brother's murder might make people realize they must devote greater resources to the maintenance of law and order. The police were "a magnificent thin blue line against anarchy." But they were under intolerable strain, 20,000 under strength, and poorly paid.

In a philosophical mood, the surviving brother said he felt Britain, in its sickness, might be ahead of other countries because she would find the way out of it earlier. Asked if he felt that he was now a target, Norris replied simply: "I've had a good life. I owe something to Ross's memory. After all, I am his twin."

Also supporting the association, Lord de L'Isle (holder of the Victoria Cross and former Governor General of Australia) said it was to become a rallying point for the silent majority. It planned to take further legal actions against infringement of constitutional rights.

One North London businessman said: "We needed it. It's time we showed some rage about the way things are going." But he added: "It's a pity this is taking a civil and party turn. Some people will use that to write it off."

Francis Kenny is a longtime British reporter.

The police are usually dubious of the effects of offering rewards for information. Apart from the moral fact that people ought to give information without reward, they feel that money is no substitute for an intelligence network carefully built up over the years. Nor is it likely to make it any easier for the police to penetrate the clannish and highly disciplined ranks of the IRA.

A positive drawback to rightist activism is that — just like the activism of the left — it tends to get infiltrated by extremists. However, highly motivated the organization, any organization dedicated to "law and order" tends to attract — at the back of the hall — a small neo-fascist fringe buying for the why as well as the noes and for "sending foreigners back where they came from." Ordinary people know this, and it scares them away in a few years. Public apathy is not the sole reason, although the British seem to have an almost pathological aversion to standing up and being counted. They seem afraid of making fools of themselves, and people who are not afraid tend to get written off as "not nice."

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defense

Cruise missile puts the cat among the pigeons

By Takeshi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

A revolutionary American missile to be flight-tested in February is complicating strategic-arms-limitation talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union.

It also could cause fresh tensions within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which holds its semiannual ministerial-council meeting in Brussels this week.

The weapon is the cruise missile — a highly sophisticated version of the Germans' World War II V-1 or "buzz bomb."

This miniature piloted airplane, which has its own jet engine and swept-back wings, is only about 14 feet long, weighs 2,000 pounds, and will have a range of up to 2,000 miles. It can carry a nuclear warhead with 200 kilotons of explosive power — the equivalent of 200,000 tons of conventional explosives.

Thanks to a new precision-guidance technology called terrain-contour matching, and to ceramic materials in its airframe which make detection by radar difficult, it can sweep in low across enemy territory, following the contour of the terrain, and home in on target with a margin of error not exceeding 30 feet.

Not being an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), it can be launched from practically anywhere — from a ship at sea, a lorry with a ramp, an airplane like the B-52 bomber. Its warhead does not have to be nuclear. Its accuracy is so great that conventional warheads could be used with devastating effect against almost any desired target, chewing up runways, blasting missile emplacements, burrowing underground to explode later.

The cruise missile is being developed for the U.S. Air Force by Boeing and for the Navy by General Dynamics and Ling-Temco-Vought.

Richard Burt, assistant director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies here, and an expert in nonnuclear weapons strategy, thinks that one of the cruise missile's most effective theaters of operation could be the European. There a range of no more than 600 miles is required, and conventional warhead versions would give West Germany and other NATO allies the option of fighting back against a conventional Warsaw Pact attack without crossing the nuclear threshold.

But if West Germany acquires nonnuclear cruise missiles on its own, there could be friction within NATO and a fear that the Germans may be preparing to go their own way.

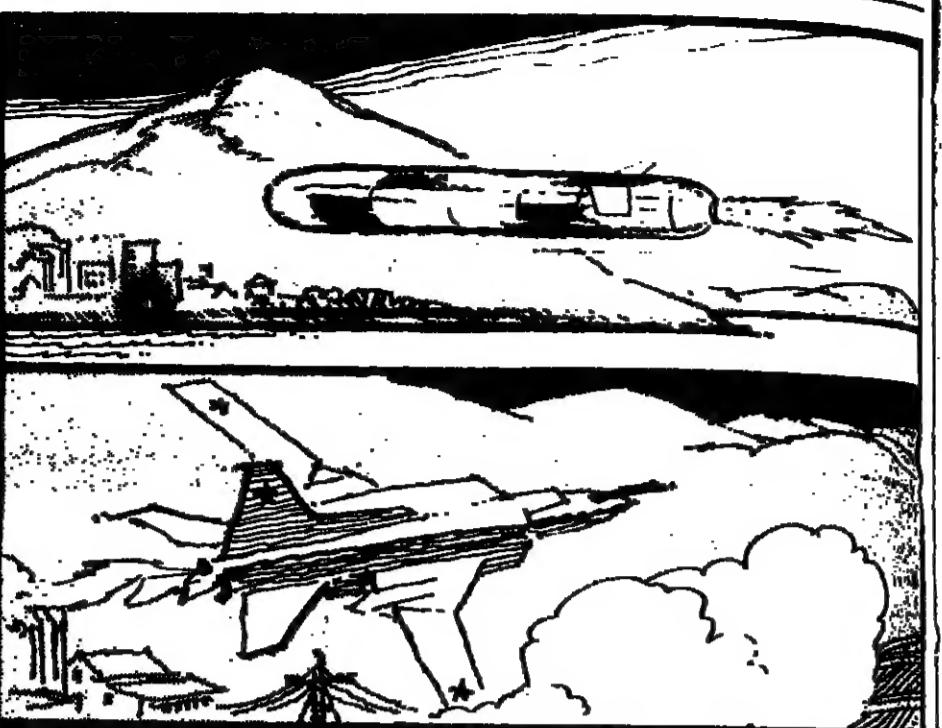
For those negotiating arms control, the cruise missile presents enormous complications. The Soviet Union insists it be included in the SALT talks. The Americans are seeking a separate agreement which would trade off the cruise missile against the new Soviet supersonic bomber, code-named "Backfire," by NATO.

There is no question that in its nuclear version, the cruise missile is a strategic weapon of immense power. It cannot be ignored. But to include it in the SALT II talks would require a degree of trust between Washington and Moscow that neither side has yet shown.

As defense experts here point out, SALT talks have progressed thus far because both sides have been talking about weapons that could be seen and counted. Each knew how many intercontinental ballistic missiles the other had. Each had a pretty good idea how many bombers, or missile-carrying submarines, the other could deploy. Neither side could cheat the other for long.

A cruise missile, however, could be carried in the back of a lorry, and no one would be the wiser. It costs under a million dollars, compared with the \$10 million a Minuteman 3 ICBM costs.

If the cruise missile is included in SALT



Cruise missile (top) and Backfire bomber: SALT bargaining counters

talks, the question of confidence cannot be avoided. MIRVs (multiple independently-targeted reentry vehicles) already have complicated the ICBM counting picture. And, speaking of confidence, some defense experts here recall that the Soviet Union has not even carried out the relatively simple confidence-building provisions of the Helsinki declaration — notification of certain Warsaw Pact maneuvers to the other side.

Should then the United States, for the sake of reaching a firm SALT II agreement with the Soviet Union (2,400 missiles on each side), promise to give up the cruise missile? Should it give up the nuclear version and call it a

tactical battlefield weapon? Should it agree that the cruise technology is not to be shared with its NATO allies, especially with West Germany?

"I want to see the issues studied more carefully before we sign away some interesting options," says Mr. Burt.

Some day the Soviets, too, will have the missile, although they are considered generally to be behind the United States in miniaturization and precision-guidance technology. More ominously, several other industrialized countries, if they wished to, could do the same.

The United States abandoned earlier versions such as the Matador and the Shrike in the late 1950s because they were too large, too slow, too vulnerable. Ballistic missiles have the range.

NATO brass tackling problem of arms standardization

Duplication may cost 15-nation alliance a whopping \$10 billion a year

By Takeshi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

There have been instances of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in production of aircraft, tanks and other military material, but never in a systematic way.

What this could cost France in terms of lost orders was brought home graphically last summer when four European allies decided to re-equip their air forces with an American fighter plane, General Dynamics F-16, instead of the French Mirage.

For the 15-nation Atlantic Alliance as a whole, including the United States, it has been estimated the cost of duplication and lack of standardization comes to \$10 billion a year. At a time when defense budgets in all countries are under pressure because of inflation and severe economic difficulties, this is a waste that many feel should no longer be tolerated.

Legislators who would be in full agreement with this proposition in the abstract frequently fight tooth and nail to retain duplicative industries in their constituencies.

These are the problems that defense ministers who are also politicians — men like Mr. Rumsfeld, Mr. Mason, or West Germany's Georg Leber — are discussing this week. Eurogroup brings together the defense ministers of ten European members of NATO with the exception of France, Portugal, and Iceland. It started out as a European effort to show the United States what the allies on this side of the Atlantic were doing in their own defense. But it has gradually turned into a forum for discussing defense problems peculiar to Europe.

The Pike committee has offered a stage also for charges by retired Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, former chief of naval operations, that the Secretary has condoned gross violations of SALT.

In his approach to SALT 2, Dr. Kissinger emerges as a man willing to make technical concessions for what he regards as major political objectives.

New concessions

SALT 2: a deal in the offing?

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There are enough indications that the Soviet Union is willing to agree to some compromises on strategic-arms-limitation talks (SALT) that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger feels justified in going to Moscow in the week before Christmas.

That is the assessment voiced here by well-placed administration sources.

While the sources reveal no details, they believe the Soviets are willing to make sufficient concessions on the dispute of the Soviet Backfire bomber and U.S. cruise missiles to renew hope for a SALT 2 agreement and a visit to Washington by Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Other sources believe that one feature of the proposed compromise is that the Soviets would promise not to establish Arctic bases for the new Backfire bomber and to exclude airborne refueling for this aircraft.

In return, the United States would agree not to count the Backfires, of which the Russians are believed to have thus far built 50 in the 2,400 total strategic-delivery vehicles allowed each side under the 1974 Vladivostok agreement. U.S. long-range cruise missiles would be either included in that ceiling or under a somewhat heightened ceiling.

The Backfire is a new Soviet bomber which some U.S. experts regard as of only peripheral strategic importance. Probably designed for use against European and Chinese targets, it could reach large parts of the United States if flown at subsonic speeds from eastern Siberia, or if refueled in the air.

While cruise missiles have been known to the United States and to the U.S.S.R. for years, it is only since the Vladivostok meeting between President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev that the United States has begun to develop the 1,500- and 2,000-mile variety that could be

standardized. Standardization of armaments will be one of the major topics of the first ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which Donald Rumsfeld will be attending in his new capacity as U.S. Secretary of Defense.

France, which participates in the political but not the military structure of NATO, has apparently agreed to join an ad hoc group to discuss standardization.

It is a delicate question for the United States, which wants standardization but must assure its European allies they will get a fair share of whatever increase in international order results from this process. Arms procurement must be a "two-way street," British Defense Minister Roy Mason has emphasized.

NATO meetings are being held in Brussels this week with the Eurogroup conferring on Monday, Defense Ministers on Tuesday and Wednesday, and foreign ministers on Thursday and Friday.

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Rabin stirs hornets nest

By Francis Ofori
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin faces a wave of criticism from some voices on the home front on two counts:

1. His uncompromising stand against allowing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate in Middle East peace negotiations.

2. His concessions to Israeli nationalist extremists who last week set up an illegal settlement at Sebastia, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Last week some 1,000 Israeli ultra-nationalists installed themselves at Sebastia in defiance of an official ban. Their action touched off a riot by Arab students in Nablus Monday, after which the Israeli authorities clamped a curfew on the city.

The storm of criticism now raging around the premier could have major political repercussions in the next few weeks.

Some of the rank-and-file members of the premier's Labor Party have raised doubts about his capacity to continue to lead the country. Others, however, see Mr. Rabin's latest actions as proof of his new toughness, in the light of the UN Security Council's decision to invite the PLO to attend council debates on the Middle East.

On the issue of the Sebastia settlement, the premier is being accused of a complete about-face. Sebastia is revered by orthodox Jews as the site of the biblical residence of the kings of Israel. It lies close to the important West Bank city of Nablus, but is outside the zone of occupied territory that Israel would claim for security reasons under an eventual peace settlement.

Two days after the settlers arrived at Sebastia, one of Mr. Rabin's close aides told me: "Maybe it will take a little while, because we want to avoid the use of force. But Mr. Rabin is absolutely determined the people of Sebastia must go back."

At the weekly Cabinet meeting on Sunday the premier's policy was fully endorsed. The Cabinet even rejected a motion by Minister of Welfare Zevulun Hammer to forbid the use of force when evicting the settlers.

But after a night of negotiations — conducted by Defense Minister Shimon Peres and approved in detail by Mr. Rabin — the settlers were allowed to take up lodgings in a military camp near Sebastia and to remain there until

Middle East

the Cabinet reviews its settlement policy in two to three months' time.

The settlers hailed this as a victory and their leader Rabbi Levinger said: "We have achieved virtually all we wanted." Pointedly he recalled the Jewish settlement of Kiriat Arba, near Hebron, south of Jerusalem, had begun in exactly the same way. Today Kiriat Arba numbers several hundred people.

When the Sebastia "compromise" became known, there were excited voices in the Labor Party group in the Knesset (Parliament). Leading figures of the party were concerned because the premier had not consulted them or even informed them of his policy switch.

Knesset member Yossi Sarid asked: "Does this mean that from now on anyone can settle wherever his fancy takes him? The government has made a mockery of its own principles."

Arafat: 'U.S. will recognize PLO'

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat has reaffirmed his support of a two-state solution in which Israel could coexist with a Palestinian state. But he shied away from a detailed question about the future of United States relations with the PLO.

Yet in an exclusive written interview with The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Arafat said, "It is inevitable that the United States will change its present policy of nonrecognition" of the PLO and its refusal to deal with it toward a peace settlement in the Middle East.

The scheduled Jan. 12 UN Security Council debate on the Middle East with PLO participation, Mr. Arafat said, "is in complete accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution calling for participation of the PLO in all international conferences or meetings held on the Middle East."

The resolution scheduling the Jan. 12 debate along with the decision to admit PLO spokesmen, said Mr. Arafat, justify the struggle of the Palestinians. "It is a new recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland. We are steadily gaining in international recognition and support."

"Therefore," Mr. Arafat continued, "it is impossible even for the dearest friends of Israel to support it in its aggression, as it is beginning to be totally isolated on the international scene. The United States cannot share this isolation."

"The United States cannot continue to oppose the world community. Some 87 percent of the people of the world now support the PLO and the Palestinian people. This support comes from broad masses of the world's people, whose governments in some cases voted against us or abstained from

Electronic fence team

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science
Monitor

Washington

Nine Americans are climbing around the barren rocks of Sinai between the Gidi and Mitla passes this week preparing the way for a team of 200 other Americans who will establish an "electronic fence" between the forces of Israel and Egypt.

Their purpose is to determine the exact locations for the three U.S. and one Egyptian electronic listening stations which the United States will help establish.

The group expects to visit similar Israeli and UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force) installations. UNEF patrols the area and will be responsible for the security of the main American team.

The nine-man group, headed by Nicholas G. W. Thorne — a tough foreign service officer and 20-year Marine veteran — reports back to Washington by Dec. 14. By that time, the White House is expected to have appointed a director for the overall project and preparations will begin to send the first U.S. team into the Sinai by Feb. 22.

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Soviet Union

Russia after permanent space base?

By Kenneth W. Gotland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
After their successful docking of the pilotless Soyuz 20 spacecraft with the 19-ton Salyut 4 space station, the Russians are expected to go ahead with experiments aimed at erecting a permanent space base.

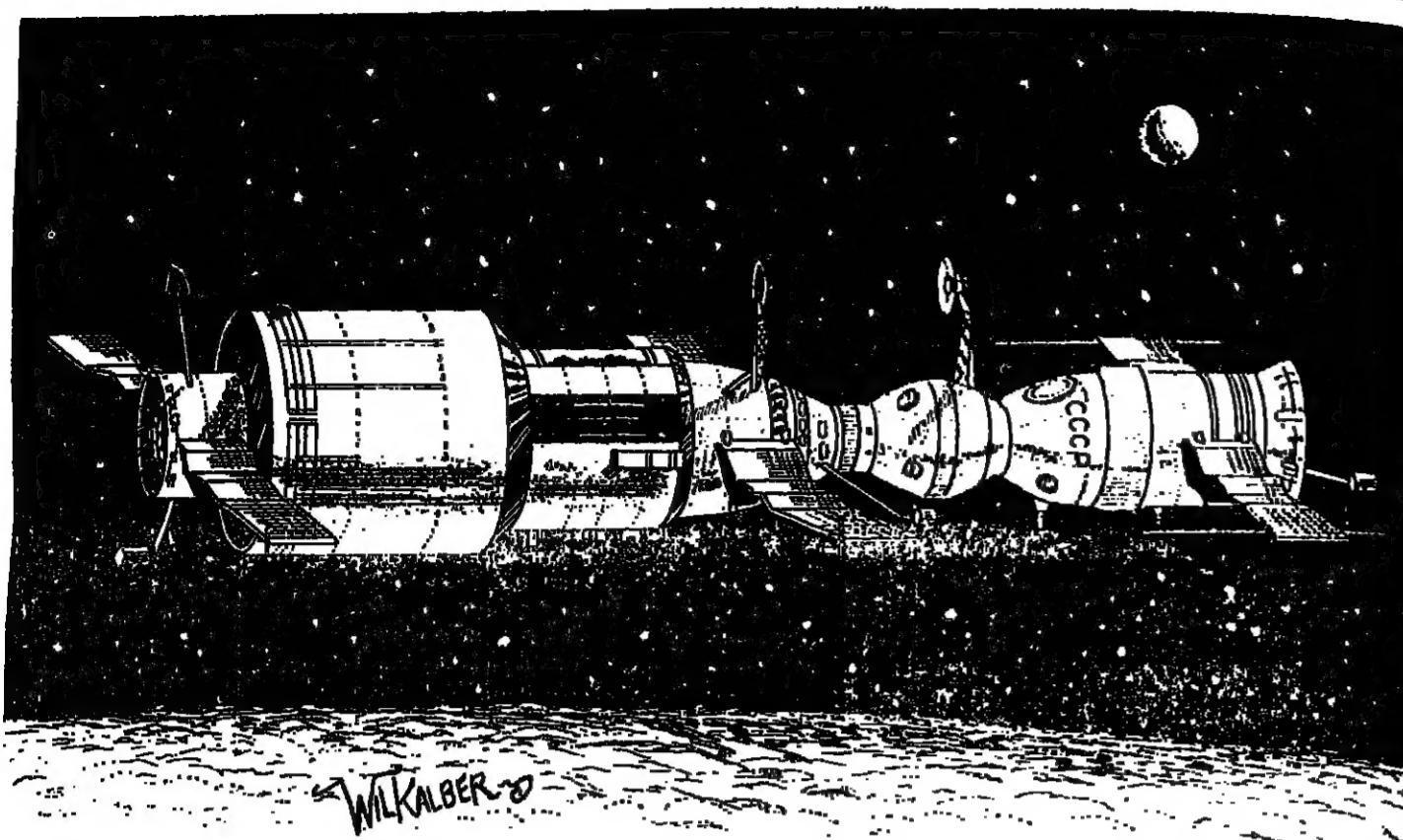
The plan, European observers say, is to launch the central "hub" of the platform first. Separate laboratory modules that would plug into docking ports, drawing on the power and facilities of the mother station, would follow.

A modification of the existing Soyuz ferry will keep the orbital stations supplied with fuel, air, food, and other consumables. Later, this experience will be applied in winged shuttles and space tugs.

Although Tass, the Soviet news agency, stated that incoming data were being processed from the Soyuz 20 mission, little was immediately released on the results of last month's experiment except that it involved "the testing of unit construction and on-board systems of two space vehicles in joint flight." Soyuz had approached the space station using a system of mutual radio guidance under computer control. At the time the vehicles were orbiting between 213 and 226 miles above the earth at 51.6 degrees to the equator.

Salyut 4, launched nearly a year before, had previously been visited by two crews, each of two men, for total of three months. It had been orbiting uncrewed since July.

Two cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Gennady Serebryakov and Flight Engineer Lev Demin, had tested the automatic docking system when they flew to the Salyut 3 space station in August, 1974. On that occasion, however, the automatic radio ranging system developed a fault when the two vehicles were within 55 yards of each other, putting their craft out of



Salyut 4 (left) and Soyuz 20: a successful docking

By Wil Kalber

control. The fault recurred when the cosmonauts repeated the docking attempt, and they were forced to abandon the mission.

About that time Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, who heads the Russian cosmonaut group, revealed that Soyuz was being developed as a "universal spacecraft" — for carrying crews, fuel, and provisions to scientific stations and for the assembly of complex space structures in orbit. Ships of this type, he said, "undoubtedly will become assembly sites for large space stations to be set up in orbit."

Later, in the Moscow publication *Nauka i Zhizn*, General Shatalov described long-life orbital stations as "man's highway to outer space." But he emphasized that such stations "will be only part of a space system. To keep them operating it is necessary to have

transport ships making regular flights from earth to orbit and back." The favored system "is an unmanned first stage and a piloted stage of aircraft type which returns to land at an air field."

Meanwhile, academician Leonid Sedov described some of the observations carried out from the Salyut 3 space station last year. Large parts of the Soviet Union were photographed, he says, paying special attention to the region of the Caspian Sea and Uzbekistan.

In the West this low-altitude mission, which required a number of engine burns to compensate for the effect of air drag, was widely regarded as military reconnaissance test of high-resolution camera equipment.

Mr. Sedov describes the mission as resource-related. In the Caspian region 67 places

where oil and gas may be found were pinpointed, and 64 in Uzbekistan, he says.

Salyut 3, he adds, made a major contribution to agriculture. Millions of gallons of water just below the surface of the parched lands of the Caspian area were found by the space survey. This has led to a scheme of rational livestock grazing and "oasis farming."

The same flight provided data on possible earthquake hazards along the route of the Baikal-Amur railroad, allowing the builders to take due account of the danger.

In realizing such giant undertakings as the project of diverting the flow of northern rivers to the southern regions, space technology will be useful not only in the quest for the most economic solutions, but also in studying its influence on the environment."

Peking wants U.S. to stay in Asia

Only a major U.S.-China development would shake up Soviets

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Nothing short of a quantum jump — either forward or backward — in the relationship between the United States and China is likely to alter the basic triangular big power landscape as seen from the Kremlin.

That is the view of some Western diplomats here as they appraise the results — or nonresults — of President Ford's visit to Peking.

A quantum jump did occur in 1972 when then President Nixon ended the Washington's long boycott of Peking. The initiation of a direct U.S.-Chinese tie was then instrumental in getting Washington's desired summit and detente with Moscow.

At that time — in the aftermath of serious Soviet-Chinese military clashes — the U.S. jumped from being irrelevant to Soviet-Chinese relations to being a real but unknown factor.

American supplying of military equipment to China — which Soviet officials apparently do not anticipate — might constitute another quantum leap. But other purely bilateral affairs — even full normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations — would not cause serious Soviet concern, Russians have been saying privately.

In the other direction, a cooling of U.S.-Chinese relations could suggest to Moscow that now was the time to ease out the Chinese by moving ahead on detente with Washington. Or it could reduce the urgency of reaching accommodations with Washington.

Some diplomats here think, however, that Soviet anxiety about China and the ancient "Tatar yoke" is so emotional and deep rooted that Moscow would still fear potential Chinese-American collusion as long as any tie existed.

On the other hand, the Soviets now have a much more realistic sense of the probable limits of U.S.-Chinese cooperation than they did when Washington and Peking first suddenly established contact. And this would make them less likely to be prodded into concessions to the U.S. by any signs of increased U.S.-Chinese chumminess.

In this analysis, U.S.-Chinese relations will have little effect on Soviet negotiating of strategic arms limitation talks with the U.S.: SALT II is a technological and political question between Moscow and Washington that is decided in the bilateral context.

This same equation may not hold for Peking, of course. Heightened Chinese concern about Soviet-American detente as manifested in the post-Vietnam era could reach the point where improved U.S.-Soviet relations would have a negative impact on U.S.-Chinese relations.

As seen from Moscow, however, this has not happened yet, and forward motion in other areas of U.S.-Soviet relations is improbable, given the present mood on both sides.

From here it seems that Peking's concern about lack of American resistance to expanding Soviet influence is occasioned especially by Chinese-Soviet rivalry in Indo-China following American withdrawal from there. North Vietnam is viewed as having tilted toward the Soviet Union — and Moscow's

more abundant economic aid. And this week's abdication of the Laotian King is viewed as increasing Hanoi's — and therefore Moscow's — influence in the region.

In addition, Chinese-Japanese relations have not gone forward with the symbolic friendship treaty, partly as a result of Soviet protests against the "anti-hegemony" clause the Chinese insist on including in the treaty. And Indian-Soviet relations have gotten closer since Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared the emergency there, with the Soviet Union specifically supporting Indian border claims against China following an October border clash.

That China feels on the defensive is clear

from Peking's eagerness to have a continued American presence in Asia — from Japan down to the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia — as a buffer to Soviet expansion. Moscow, on the other hand, feels itself strong enough to counter Peking with its own presence and bilateral relations in Southeast Asia, and continues to call for total American withdrawal from the region.

On the Chinese-Soviet border itself, the situation is static, with some 46 Soviet divisions on the Soviet side. There are no Chinese divisions at the frontier, but there are border guards, with troops stationed back at urban or semi-urban areas for China's "defense in depth."

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On the Chinese-Soviet border itself, the situation is static, with some 46 Soviet divisions on the Soviet side. There are no Chinese divisions at the frontier, but there are border guards, with troops stationed back at urban or semi-urban areas for China's "defense in depth."

That China feels on the defensive is clear

from Peking's eagerness to have a continued American presence in Asia — from Japan down to the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia — as a buffer to Soviet expansion. Moscow, on the other hand, feels itself strong enough to counter Peking with its own presence and bilateral relations in Southeast Asia, and continues to call for total American withdrawal from the region.

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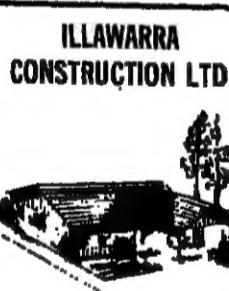
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United States

New look at a long-standing industrial poison

By Judith Frutig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A struggle now shaping up on whether to ban some highly toxic industrial chemicals may affect the lives and eating habits of people around the world, scientists say.

A decisive battle over a group of chemicals called PCBs appears to be mounting in the Midwest, particularly in the Lake Michigan region where potential PCB hazards to fish, wildlife, and man are undergoing serious scrutiny.

A similar controversy caused the ban of the pesticide DDT in the United States several years ago.

PCBs are a stable, fire resistant, and electrically insulating chemicals—important to the safe operation of some types of electrical transformers and capacitors; the only known substitutes are highly flammable.

They are also used in lubricants, waterproofing chemicals, carbonless duplicating paper, and ink. Other applications include plasticizers, fluorescent light starters, sealants, adhesives, and hand soaps. The chemical gets into the environment by vaporization, leaks, and spills.

Like DDT, PCBs linger in the environment before breaking down and are poisonous.

A five-region council of Midwest states passed a resolution in September urging state

agencies to support a ban on all PCB uses except those determined necessary by public hearings.

One month later in Wisconsin, where the DDT battle began, state officials held public hearings on the need for a statewide PCB ban. No decision has yet been announced.

In Michigan a bill is pending in the state Legislature that would ban all PCB use except in electrical transformers and capacitors. The state Natural Resources Commission has announced a total PCB ban, calling for action by state officials if the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) moves too slowly.

The state Water Resources Commission has adopted a milder resolution supporting a ban on all uses except where "socially, economically, and environmentally acceptable substitutes are unavailable."

The Illinois Pollution Control Board has scheduled public information hearings next year on a proposed PCB ban.

The most recent action came here in Chicago when the PCB controversy was aired at a three-day meeting sponsored by the EPA. "The intent," said Dr. John L. Buckley, general chairman of the conference and a consultant in the EPA Office of Research and Development in Washington, D.C., "was to lay on the table what we know today... so we can

go forward together for action programs." No formal action was taken, but the conference illustrated a growing concern over the effects of PCBs on the environment.

When it ended, chemical officials and conservationists alike said they expect the conference to have a major effect on the long-delayed federal Toxic Substances Control Act now pending in Congress.

The tone of the conference was set by EPA Administrator Russell E. Train, who told participants that PCBs "are polluting our environment to a far greater degree and at higher levels than we have presently thought."

But the sharpest words came from Nathaniel P. Keed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. "I am thoroughly disgusted by the gnashing of teeth, wailing, and rubbing of hands," he said.

"To the agencies which have the enforcement responsibilities — a word on behalf of the bewildered but concerned American people: 'Get on with it.'"

Concern over PCBs is by no means limited to the Midwest — or to the U.S. for that matter. In the St. Lawrence River, Canadian scientists have monitored dangerously high concentrations of PCBs in eels. As a result, the government is considering the cancellation of commercial eel fishing licenses there, said John Graham of the Canadian Fisheries and Marine Services.

PCBs — a chemical family technically known as polychlorinated biphenyls — are similar to DDT in chemical construction. But PCBs linger longer, are toxic at lower levels, and are far more resistant to breakdown by natural forces. As a result, scientists say in some areas the accumulation of PCBs in the environment has either exceeded — or soon will exceed — that of DDT.

Evidence is growing that high quantities of PCBs have been building up in fish populations ranging from the game fish of Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario to striped bass in New York's Hudson River. Since 1971, the state of Michigan has warned fishermen of consumers not to eat more than one salmon per week.

Experiments have also suggested that PCBs interfere with the process of photosynthesis necessary to plant life.

The sole U.S. manufacturer is the Monsanto Company of St. Louis, which has made the compound for some 45 years. This year, Monsanto sold 40 million pounds of the chemical, a voluntary cut from previous annual sales of 85 million pounds.

From page 1

★ Waiving rules

Diplomats of other members think there is at least a clue here: that Mr. Wilson doesn't want Welsh and Scottish nationalist delegations tearing up the United Kingdom on the floor of Strasbourg, and that in general he does not want a bunch of smart-aleck internationalists playing at statesmen behind his back.

To these three EC complications may be added a fourth, involving the continental members of NATO. They fear that, with another round of defense cuts being made in London, Britain will not be capable of maintaining its minimum commitments to European defense. The last round proposed savage reductions in anti-submarine activities, always a special responsibility of Britain with its view of the Atlantic and North Sea, and these were only restored after considerable NATO pressure. It is feared that this time the same cuts may be pushed through despite the opposition.

Citing the remnants of Watergate and the divisions between the White House and Congress, a senior U.S. official now has said this domestic turbulence has definitely weakened U.S. credibility abroad. These factors, he says, tend to make it difficult to show the authority that lies behind American policy.

This official was speaking only a few hours after leaving the Peking summit. Obviously his remarks applied there as well as elsewhere.

He did not mention the Vietnam war — and the other hand, many Americans may fault him — and vote against him — for doing so much traveling without achieving (as they would see it) too much in the way of results.

The President's final visits on this trip, to Indonesia and the Philippines, were aimed largely at building bridges with nations that could conceivably help serve as a deterrent to communist aggression in their part of the Pacific.

The meetings seemed to go well, with

Indonesia being assured of more U.S. aid, and with the Philippines and the U.S. apparently

making progress toward an amicable settle-

ment of the U.S. base question. The United

States now appears willing to give up its

sovereignty over these bases in return for

assurances that it can retain autonomy on

them.

Perhaps the President's personal diplo-

macy built goodwill on these stops — and in

Peking, too. But the question remains: has

Mr. Ford really done much to strengthen U.S. ties abroad since he took office?

Other great powers — the Ford adminis-

tration now is understood to believe — feel

that the U.S. is not retreating from global

responsibilities but, at least, convinced other

nations that here is a President who is

committed to fulfilling such responsibilities

and who will do all in his power to carry them

out.

These great powers (according to current high-level U.S. thinking) are quite aware of the post-Watergate credibility gap between high government officials and the people, and

From page 1

★ Angola: Soviet guns turn tide

black African side, and the West risking an unpopular tacit alliance with the factions backed by South Africa.

A critical change occurred Nov. 26 when Nigeria suddenly recognized the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the rightful government. The Nigerian announcement cited South African involvement as the reason for ending its previously evenhanded approach.

On Nov. 28 Ugandan President Idi Amin in his capacity as chairman of the Organization of African Unity said he had sent messages to the leaders of the other two Liberation movements, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). The messages asked these two uneasy allies about South African involvement and said that the OAU majority might have to reassess its stand.

FNLA leader Holden Roberto replied Dec. 1 that there were no South African mercenaries in his army. But, simultaneously, two FNLA officials in Rome declared that the South Africans had been brought in by UNITA. The UNITA response, if any, is not yet known.

Ethiopia was next to move. It announced a

reassessment of its approach without specifically recognizing the MPLA. But on Dec. 5 Tanzania went the whole way and recognized the MPLA.

Diplomats here do not expect the Angola issue to be brought to the UN in the foreseeable future, least of all to the Security Council where the Chinese, Soviet, and U.S. vetoes could be called into play.

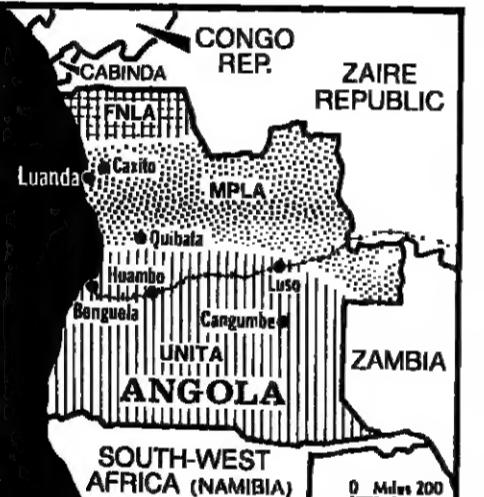
But the slide away from the FNLA-UNITA position in black Africa is considered highly significant here. It confronts the U.S. and the West with a difficult dilemma:

Do they let the Soviet Union gain a strategic foothold on the southwestern corner of the continent (Angola) potentially like Moscow's established foothold in northeast Africa (Somalia)? Or do they heed South Africa's quiet pleas for help in Angola and risk alienating majority black African opinion for perhaps years to come?

The military picture, too, has changed.

The combined FNLA-UNITA assault from the north and south on the slice of territory held by the MPLA has been halted and in places turned well back.

The main reason for this appears to be the massive input of Soviet weapons, plus more



than 3,000 Cuban troops, on the MPLA side.

Three fronts now emerge: in the northwest the MPLA has regained the initiative and retaken Caxito. In the center-west the MPLA has retaken Quibala after pushing the UNITA motorized column back some 100 miles.

In the center-east the battle is zigzagging back and forth over the vital Benguela railroad.

Perhaps the most ironic thing about Britain's rows with her partners is that they arise from its taking much the same nationalistic attitude as France under the late President de Gaulle. The president took the view that he had not been elected by his people to give away their interests to others, but to use every possible machinery (including that of the Common Market) to make life better for the French. Says Mr. Callaghan: "There are a number of issues where I believe, in political matters, the nine can work together. Basically, we shall always all of us continue to start from the angle: is it in our own country's interest?"

From page 1

★ U.S. nudges Israel on PLO

But it seems clear, as one Western diplomat here put it, that "the United States is trying to turn the corner on the Palestinian question" — i.e., is beginning to look for a way to bridge the vast gulf between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

Washington's official position remains that the U.S. will not recognize the PLO unless it accepts the fact of Israel's existence and the two basic Mideast Security Council resolutions — 242 passed in 1967 and 338 passed in 1973.

However, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's reported private request to the Rabin government to participate in next month's Security Council meeting is viewed as part of the attempt to "turn the corner."

The counsel meeting was scheduled as the political price extracted Nov. 30 by the Syrians in exchange for their agreement to extend the mandate for the UN peace force in the Golan Heights. The council majority also announced that the PLO would attend the January session.

Consequently, Israel decided to boycott the meeting and has apparently rebuffed Dr. Kissinger's plea for a change of heart. The Kissinger request is also expected here to have

views of many diplomats — to persuade the Israelis and the PLO to talk to each other.

Dr. Kissinger will probably go to Moscow before Christmas first to save the strategic arms limitation talks, secondly to keep the negotiations going in the Middle East and avoid war. The Soviet Union, which has just had a visit from PLO chief Yasser Arafat, is seen by Middle East diplomats as the only outside force that could influence the PLO to accept Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 — as the Russians, the Egyptians, the Jordanians and the Syrians have — and thereby recognize Israel's right to exist and so open the way to talks with the Israelis. While the PLO is mainly influenced by its own internal dynamics, Mr. Train said, and more than six daily flights threaten "potential long-term health and climatic effects."

The Concorde, in which the British and French have invested \$2.6 billion, would have the flight time from the Eastern United States to London and Paris, from seven hours to three and one-half, if it cruises at 1,000 miles an hour, or about twice the speed of sound.

First commercial service is scheduled to begin Jan. 15 between London and the Middle Eastern gulf state of Bahrain.

Some diplomatic sources here also suggest that Mr. Train may react to the PLO onslaught and American pressure by reaching out in a different direction, toward King Hussein of Jordan. This, it is said, could prove a popular move and pave the way for new Israeli elections — a promised prerequisite before any Israeli-Jordanian agreement could be signed.

Others argue that the greatest influence on the PLO toward moderation would be an American move to begin talking to the PLO.

In the words of one diplomat, the difficulty for both sides at present is that the excessive heat of the argument makes it unpalatable for all. "Indeed," one diplomat persists, "the heat is burning the stew."

Diana Adams Schmidt reports from Washington. For Secretary of State Kissinger, the PLO's position on the Palestinian issue appears to be the necessary prerequisite for continued diplomatic movement in the Middle East.

The only practical way to get it — in the

From page 1

★ Concorde

Similar contour maps for Kennedy airport are not yet completed, but Congressman Wall estimates that Concorde would navigate residential areas of his Long Island constituency 5 to 25 miles from the airport with a noise level "approaching that of a jackhammer."

Air pollutants also disturb federal officials. "We are concerned about air emissions as well as noise emissions," said EPA Administrator Roger Straub.

Carbon-monoxide levels in both New York and Washington already exceed national air-quality standards, Mr. Train said, and more internal dynamics, Mr. Train said, and more than six daily flights threaten "potential long-term health and climatic effects."

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The only practical way to get it — in the

From page 1

Forced-busing casualty: Boston's children who refuse to go to school

By Kristen Keoh

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Blond, brown-eyed Sally, a 16-year-old high school student from South Boston, spends most of her time these days slipping through the record stacks at Jordan Marsh Department Store or window shopping along Tremont Street, across from the Boston Common.

She is one of nearly 6,000 students the Boston School Department is looking for.

Sally, like the others, is enrolled in the school system, but she has not attended class all year.

She says she is not public school because she is against forced busing, ordered by federal court as a desegregation measure. Her parents would like to enroll her in one of the new private schools set up by anti-busing parents in several of the city's neighborhoods, but they cannot afford the \$500-a-year tuition.

Although observers close to the judge say they do not expect him to close the school, "Southie" residents have not been convinced. Many say the community will react "violently" if Judge Garrity orders the school closed. His ruling is expected soon.

Sally isn't Roman Catholic, so she hopes that parochial schools are not for her; although she says she was assigned last summer, Sally admits that the life of a boy-outer can get pretty dull.

"But I made such a big deal about boycotting to my friends

that I feel like I have to see this through," she adds.

A citywide school desegregation plan, ordered last spring

by U.S. District Judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr., and implemented this fall, has resulted in thousands of students being bused daily into schools in black and white neighborhoods with virtually no racial strain.

But for Sally and many of her neighbors, anti-busing sentiment is as strong today as it was a year ago, when racial

attendants at South Boston High School made national news

United States

Criminals repay victims

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Victims of crime in the U.S. can expect new aid from an untapped resource — criminals.

For today's thief, burglar, or defrauder, new prison programs and many court judges are tailoring the punishment to fit the crime.

And hundreds of victims are surprised to find they now receive cash for stolen goods from the very person who pilfered or destroyed their property.

At least 10 U.S. cities and six states have begun campaigns since 1972 to give criminals the opportunity to undo the wrong done to their victims — through direct cash payments or volunteer work for the victim, a Monitor survey finds.

The aim is to restore the victim while aiding the offender. Previous victim compensation programs, now run and paid for by 14 states, have attempted to aid only victims of violent crimes — even without capture of the criminal.

President Ford is urging Congress to pay victims of violent crimes from a fund composed of fines paid by convicted federal offenders.

Minnesota's victim restitution program, often copied by other states, has had 87 convicts work 800 hours and pay over \$14,000 to victims of their property crimes since 1972.

Contracts are written in tense face-to-face meetings between victims and offenders as a condition for probation from prison. But once confronted with the damages of his deed, the ex-offender then is willing to work to meet his debt, say Minnesota officials.

"He [the criminal] had never faced up to the fact that his history of burglaries had caused other people problems," says a Minneapolis crime victim. She recovered \$24 for a broken lock and shattered window pane after meeting in prison with the burglar of her apartment.

"Now, two years after we talked about his offense, he is married, has a college degree, and works as an accountant," she said.

Georgia's one-year attempt at repayment for property crimes has yielded \$23,000 for

victims, while another \$75,000 has been contracted for by ex-offenders.

Officials estimate another \$200,000 was paid this year by court orders from judges who coupled restitution with other punishment. "Many victims of crime are relatively poor and often uninsured," says Georgia correction official Bill Read. "Restitution pays those victims and makes the offender accountable to his actions."

In Iowa a 1974 law mandates restitution for all crimes. But officials say the expense of collecting and disbursing payments for victims costs as much or even more than what victims eventually receive.

Benefits, however, lie in the personal contacts, say Iowa prison officials. Eyeball-to-eyeball meetings often end up assuaging the cry of victims for harsh sentences while impressing on criminals the impact of their subject.

Among the many facts brought out in the Dec. 2-3 series:

- Military personnel and their dependents in Europe consume 2½ times more alcohol per person than does the average U.S. resident.

- A study in the U.S. shows that over 10 percent of military veterans are alcoholics, the offender often pays an insurance agent. Officials add that many victims want no contact with the offender to avoid reminders of the crime.

- Other problems with victim restitution include:

- The obligation to pay is limited by the offender's ability to pay. Many criminals are already destitute and forcing payment may drive them to steal again.

- Legal questions are raised on whether an offender can be denied liberty for not repaying a victim.

- Some judges worry that offenders will be able to buy their way out of prison by offering restitution.

"There must be other punishment, too," says Boston Municipal Judge James Dolan. "We might as well eliminate the criminal process and go into small claims court if we carry this too far," Judge Dolan's court started victim-restitution program in November using community mediation boards.

All Massachusetts District Court Judges were asked this fall to consider restitution more often, say court spokesmen.

Returning Americans describe postwar life in South Vietnam

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Since the end of the war in South Vietnam, Chin and thousands like him have returned to their long-abandoned farm lands and villages in spite of the dangers of unexploded mines buried in many of the fields.

For Hai, a former noncommissioned officer with the South Vietnamese Army who once chauffeured American officials around Saigon, take-over by the Communists last spring left him peddling a bicycle taxi for a living.

These and other glimpses of life today in South Vietnam come from Thomas R. Hoskins Jr., a pacifist American doctor, who continued working there for six months after the Communists gained control.

Dr. Hoskins and his wife, Julia Forsythe, who voluntarily returned to the United States in October, were here recently on part of a speaking tour for their former employers in South Vietnam, the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC).

Dr. Hoskins is quick to point out that the new government and its people "have a lot of problems," such as unemployment, inflation, an uncritical press, and the logistics of massive resettlement.

Within a few days of the take-over many buses resumed services and ran packed with families returning to villages and other cities. "Finally the war was over and they could go back," says Dr. Hoskins.

Some returning families were given temporary rations and other support from the new government until their crops were ready.

"Others never want to leave the city, no matter what," he says. Some of them, he predicts, will be forced to return to their

Alcoholism plagues U.S. forces in Europe

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
The Stars and Stripes, the unofficial newspaper of the U.S. forces in Europe, began a major series last week which exposes in candor and detail the problem of overdrinking and alcoholism in the U.S. military.

This is the first time this publication, traditionally controlled closely by the military, has been so frank about the problem. But over the last year it has carried an increasing number of angry letters to the editor on the subject.

Among the many facts brought out in the Dec. 2-3 series:

- Military personnel and their dependents in Europe consume 2½ times more alcohol per person than does the average U.S. resident.

- The military sells hard liquor, wine, and beer at from one-half to one-third the stateside accounting device.

- While in theory the amount of sales is rationed, the system is easily circumvented. There is a thriving black market, for example, in West Germany, in which some German civilians make their entire living reselling

liquor for three times the price paid by the military.

Last year military customs officers handled 2,000 black market cases. Although there are no hard figures, some observers estimate 10 percent of military liquor ends up on the black market. Military outlets in Europe last year sold \$36.5 million worth of liquor.

The Army, Navy, and Air Force are pouring millions of dollars into rehabilitation centers to try to curb the increasing number of alcoholics, many of whom are very young. One young man interviewed said he came to Europe with \$800 to buy his mother an expensive present but drank up all the money.

A decade or so ago, Halifax was a rather dreary place. But today Mayor Morris, a native Haligonian, can boast of many developments:

- Two new bank towers completed (Bank of

Montreal and Royal Bank of Canada); two more scheduled to be built soon (Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto-Dominion Bank).

"Halifax is coming alive," exclaimed Mayor Edmund Morris.

He was right. This port town and its sister city across Bedford Basin, Dartmouth, have been growing rapidly. Halifax has not seen such good times financially since World War II when it was the major gathering harbor for convoys of freighters taking cargoes to Britain.

A new container terminal that is the busiest in Canada and probably ranks third, fourth or fifth on the eastern seaboard of North America.

- A \$40 million high-rise complex known as Scotia Square with an underground mall and more than 100 stores and office towers. Another large shopping center scheduled for North Halifax.

- Numerous new apartment buildings, which Mayor Morris says have the highest occupancy rates in Canada.

- Restoration and renovation of a waterfront area that includes the Privates' Warehouse. This warehouse, built about 1800, used to bulge with booty from American ships waylaid by Britain's legalized pirates.

- Two new bank towers completed (Bank of

Record budget for EEC

Brussels

European Common Market ministers have approved a record EEC budget for 1976 of \$7.56 billion units of account or just over \$9 billion.

The unit of account is the EEC's own accounting device.

Final approval will be given by the European Parliament, which sent a delegation to discuss the draft budget with the ministers at EEC headquarters in Brussels.

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some 40 percent during the last 16 years to about 255,000.

Instead of Halifax suffering a "talent drain," noted Mayor Morris, it now is importing skilled workers from other parts of Canada. Further, the city has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation — around 3 percent.

"Employment here is vibrant and good," Mayor Morris told the Monitor.

However, Halifax will not be able to rest on its laurels. It has fresh competition from a new container port at St. John, New Brunswick. That port has just won a competition for the container business of five Japanese shipping lines. That will take away about 15 percent of the business of the Halifax container terminal.

Further, the Halifax Shipyards Division of Hawker Siddeley Canada, Ltd., needs new orders. It will have completed the last drilling platform on its order book by the summer of 1977.

One other hope — that oil would be found in large quantities offshore — has not been realized so far. Mobil Oil Canada, Ltd., located about 1.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas off Sable Island. But drilling operations have slowed, hurting this port somewhat.

Provincial Premier Gerald A. Regan estimates that 4 trillion cubic feet of gas reserves are needed to justify a pipeline to major

financial

markets in Montreal or Boston. A new find of gas on Prince Edward Island this fall lifted hopes slightly of achieving this target. Without a major new gas find, a smaller pipeline could take the Sable Island gas to Halifax for local consumption, the Premier speculates.

Halifax and Dartmouth have attracted some new industry. Volvo has an assembly plant here, for instance.

But the city's major attraction is its deep, ice-free harbor considered one of the finest in the world. Operated by the National Harbors Board, the port offers 32 berths and a frontage of 18,000 feet.

"There is not a hearth or home in this area that does not have some identification with admiralty," remarked the Mayor.

Besides commercial shipping, Halifax is headquarters for the Maritime Command of the Royal Canadian Navy and Canada's major naval port. The command's primary role is submarine detection.

Besides the 20 warships that operate out of the harbor, long-range Argus aircraft fly out of a nearby base in the Annapolis Valley on submarine surveillance patrols. These will be replaced starting in 1978. Canada last week announced plans to buy 18 long-range Orion patrol planes and spare parts from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for \$950 million.

Idle German oil ships may take water to the Middle East

By Thaddeus C. Kopinski
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bremen, Germany

Hans-Ulrich Klein has an idea to put to use the half-dozen supertankers lying idle in the backwaters of Geltinger Bay near Flensburg — and their sister ships in other world ports made superfluous by the changing face of the oil trade.

Meanwhile, those new supertankers moored in Geltinger

Bay await an uncertain future.

Built within the last two years at a cost of more than \$60 million marks (a quarter of a million U.S. dollars), they have been caught in the squeeze between a worldwide decline in oil shipments and plummeting carrier rates.

According to Heinz Spaedter, general manager of the Hamburg Edderger Lines, maintenance, docking fees and keeping a skeleton crew on board, eats up 210,000 marks (\$84,000) a month for the brand-new Wilhelmine Edderger, a 240,000-ton tanker which had to be mothballed as soon as it left the shipyard. The owners are stuck with an additional \$20,000 mark (\$20,000) monthly payment in financing costs.

The abortive tanker boom in West Germany started in the fall of 1972, when the federal government provided a 15 percent subsidy for the construction of supertankers.

As a result, last year the shipping industry completed a record 2.1 million tons, or 6.4 percent of the world total, exceeded only by Japan and Sweden.

But at the same time as the tankers are being launched, one after another, the tonnage now available or still under construction far exceeds present demand.

That poses a serious problem for the West German shipping industry. Two-thirds of the country's shipyard capacity this

year is engaged in tankers, with most of the capital investments committed to the supertankers.

Howaldtswerke-Deutsche Werft (HDW), one of the country's big three in shipbuilding, is just about to complete its \$85 million super-berth in Kiel. When finished early next year it will be able to build 700,000-ton giants, and the company has already taken orders for four 470,000-ton units.

The company said that even if orders for the giant carriers are not forthcoming, it can use the docks to build several smaller tonnage ships simultaneously.

At Bremen's AG Weser shipyard, the contract for one of two huge supertankers commissioned by the Hapag-Lloyd AG lines has been renegotiated to substitute six smaller general cargo carriers for a ship which probably would have ended up riding idly beside its sisters in Geltinger Bay.

The same trend to smaller boats is apparent at Bremer Vulkan, the last of the big three shipyards. The yard reported a Norwegian order for a 318,000-ton tanker has just been converted into two medium-size bulk carriers.

All three shipyards concur that the trend has swung back to smaller, more specialized, sophisticated ships. The reopening of the Suez Canal, which cannot take anything larger than a 40,000-tonner is one factor. And with the amount of oil transport declining and transport rates cut in half, the prospects for the supertankers are dim.

But the industry points out that the structure of its present order book is much healthier than that of its main rivals, notably Japan.

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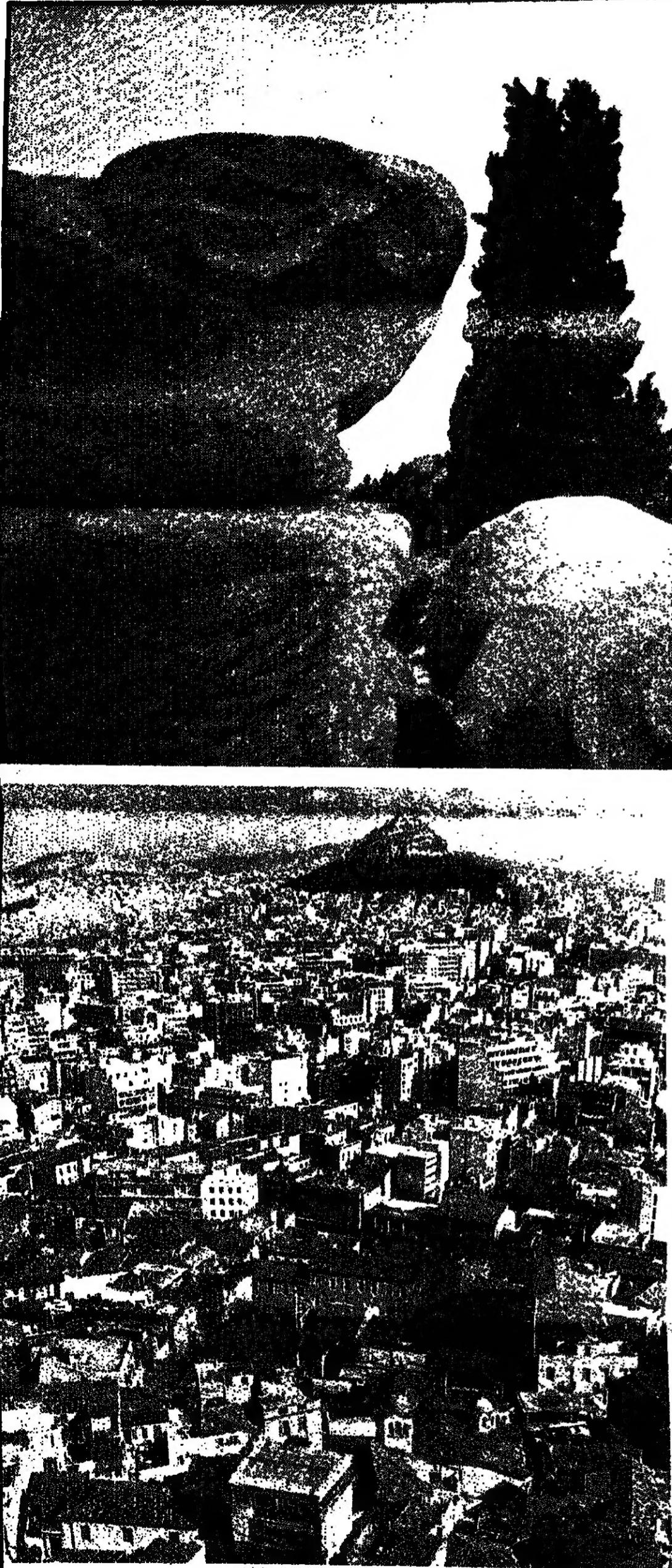
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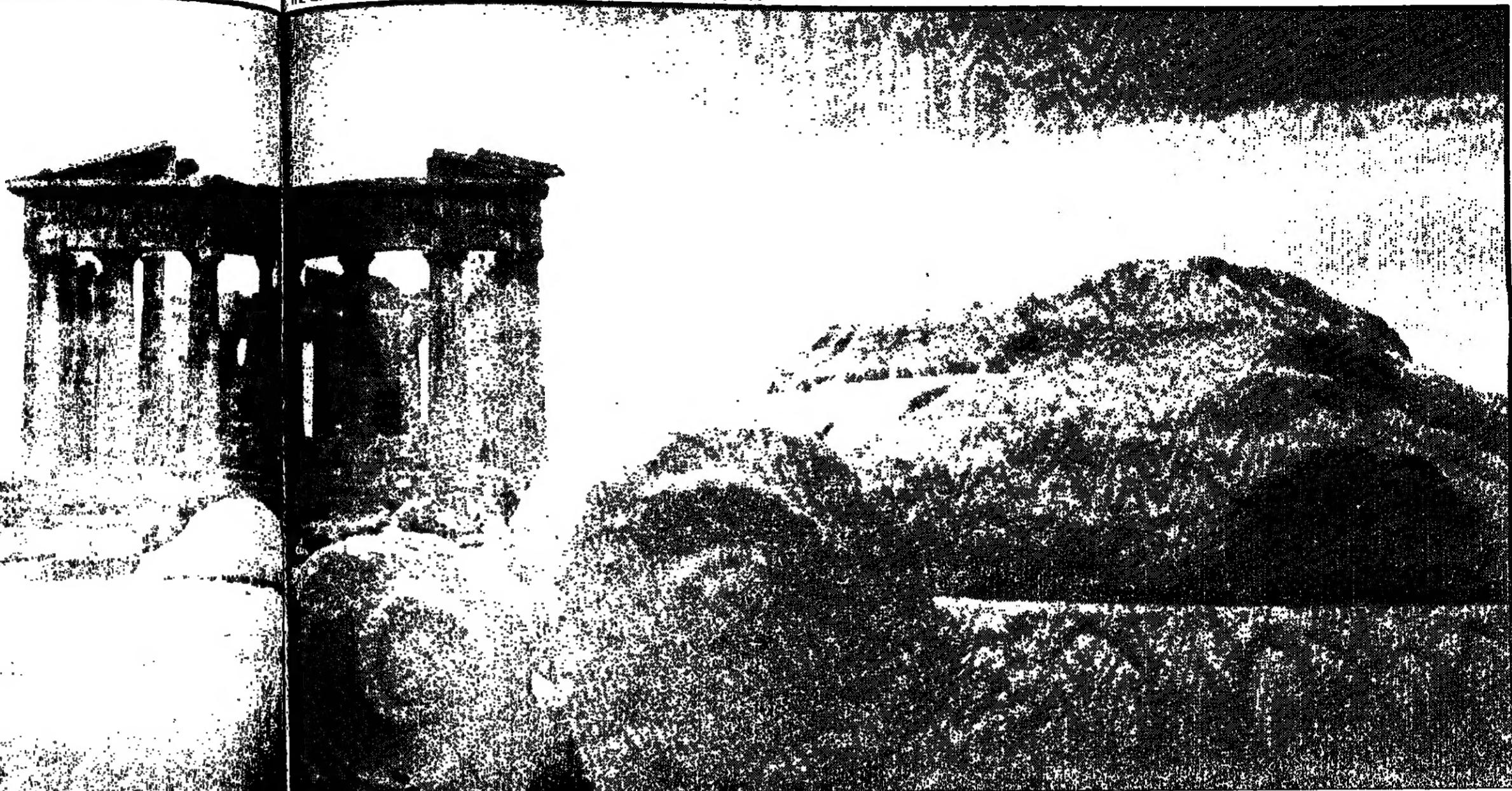
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Athens: source of fumes that turn eroded marble to dust



Photos by Gordon N. Conrow, chief photographer

The Parthenon atop the Acropolis at Athens — one of the best-known buildings in the world — now threatened by air pollution

Parthenon in Peril

Can nylon wrapper or plastic dome save it from destructive fumes?

By Peter S. Mollan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
The Acropolis at Athens would seem an almost impregnable monument to the flow of human history. But today, a combination of traffic and industrial fumes is threatening to do what 2,500 years could not: turn these historic chunks of marble into a heap of dusty rubble.

Greece is debating how to save its ancient marble temples and statuary there and elsewhere from irreparable damage by air pollution.

Experts say that over the last few decades the unique sculptured monuments have been hurt more by pollution than they were by exposure to the weather during the previous four centuries.

And the worst pollutants are fumes from airplanes and automobiles.

First to be rescued will be the Parthenon and other monuments of the Acropolis, the "glorious rock" that crowns Athens and is visited by millions of tourists a year. And second on the list of priorities is the Temple of Apollo at Bassae, whose fluted columns are among the best preserved of the treasures of ancient Greece.

Recommendations studied

The Ministry of Science and Culture has earmarked \$1.6 million for restoration of the Acropolis over a five-year period. But the salvage plan still has to be worked out.

A five-man team of Greek specialists, headed by Professor of Archaeology Nicholas Platon, is studying a mass of recommendations.

It also will soon have a report containing short-term and long-term recommendations drafted by four antiquity experts from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other international organizations.

The UNESCO experts say that urgent protective measures be taken by covering the Acropolis's sculptured marble with plastic or nylon. But Greek specialists say such coverings would increase the accumulation of moisture on the marble and speed up the deterioration of the plastic roof over parts of the Acropolis would be required, but no action has been taken so far.

In fact, the problem is not so much what is likely to be done before specific recommendations are adopted.

Professor Platon says that immediate steps must be undertaken with extreme care.

Statues removed

He denied press reports that a decision to remove some of the statues or reliefs from the Acropolis was as good as made. Such a decision was considered only as a last resort — as "a desperate operation," he said.

Another expert said that the British argument that the famous Caryatids had better stay in the British Museum and not be returned to Greece.

Between 1801 and 1805, Lord Elgin, with permission of the Turkish Sultan, Lord Elgin removed a number of priceless sculptures from the Acropolis and sent them to England. A few years later they were sold to the

British Museum, where they still are kept. Greece has tried several times, without success, to have the statues returned.

Marble is a durable stone, but it loses much of its resistance to the elements when its man-made polished surface erodes as the result of physical, chemical, and biological reactions. Rain, wind, and temperature changes attack marble, each in its own way — causing cracks on the polished surface that grow with time, especially as water freezes and expands.

The penetrating water, whether from rain or humidity, also sets in motion damaging chemical reactions. As air pollution has increased, sulfur and carbon hydrates have settled on the marble, forming crusts. When the crusts come into contact with the water, sulfuric acid is formed. The sulfuric acid turns marble into a dusty gypsum.

Also worrying the experts are the steel bars that were placed inside pillars and statues of the Acropolis between 1890 and 1930 for extra support.

There are no accurate records of the exact placement of these bars, and, over the years, oxidation has set in — resulting in expansion and therefore cracking. (The ancient Greeks also used iron bars for support, but covered them with lead to guard against oxidation.)

Now a team is trying to locate all the bars through cobalt radiation so they can be replaced with another metal, like titanium.

Other teams are conducting seismological and wind velocity studies through models. And a team of architects is making large-scale impressions of all the Acropolis monuments for detailed studies.



Bastion of the Temple of Athena Nike — endangered monument

travel

Turkey's a ski sensation

By Rainer Degmanna-Schwarz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Culture- and art-conscious vacationers who have put themselves on the trail of the Hittites, Assyrians, Phoenicians, and Romans have always found Turkey a highly interesting land. But as a goal for skiing, Turkey is nothing short of a small sensation — even for one who is acquainted with all the slopes between Mont Blanc and Aspen.

Just before Bursa (40 miles from Yalova on the Marmara Sea) the head of Mt. Ulu Dag can be seen rearing up through fog and mist. Named Mount Olympus by the Greeks, this ski mountain is a broad-shouldered block of about 7,500 feet; its lower part is heavily forested, but up above the snow sparkles auspiciously — quite a contrast to Bursa, a typically southern city with its flat, red-tiled roofs, cedars, cypresses, and minarets.

Bursa is said to have been founded at the initiative of Hannibal, who found refuge with King Prusias, from whom the name of the city is derived. Bursa, with its large caravansary, was known as an important center of trade; its camel markets were famous, and no less celebrated were its thermal springs, already renowned at the time of the Romans. The city has many treasures from that epoch, among which is the Green Mosque, its green and blue ceramic tiles bearing magnificent testimony to Ottoman art.

From Bursa the road winds steeply up to the Ulu Dag ski area. Between 2,400 and 3,000 feet one finds the first snow, which increases measurably in depth higher on the mountain. Then comes Ulu Dag itself: three to six feet of snow, six lifts, six hotels in Alpine architectural style with 1,000 beds, sporting goods stores, discotheques — in fact this Asian ski center seems to have been built in Bavarian mountain style.

Up to now Ulu Dag, with its lifts and hotels, has been the only easily accessible ski area in

Turkey. But the country wants to get into the ski business in a big way: There is a plan to develop a 5,000-bed ski center, with a funicular and many lifts, in the Tauris Mountains, 25 miles from the coast.

There are 45 ski instructors at Ulu Dag, and there is no complaint on record about unemployment, although Turkey has only 15,000 skiers. For the average Turk, skiing is absolutely foreign and prohibitively expensive — an all-day lift pass costs \$8; a hotel with two meals, \$20.

The highest point accessible by lift is Kusaklikaya, at 6,900 feet. From here the ski slope extends through a softly rolling, treeless snowy landscape; although the mountains attain heights of up to 7,500 feet, they have the definite character of hill country, lacking any kind of Alpine formations. The Kusaklikaya trail (length 2 miles, with a 1,200-foot vertical drop) is advertised as a real thriller, with a fast steep slope on the upper half. The slopes served by the other lifts are simple, intended primarily for beginners.

Ulu Dag's great ski show, a spectacle of the first magnitude, takes place day after day on two practice slopes. Here the Turkish skiing population races, skis, and falls down happily in colorful confusion. Those possessed of courage tuck their poles under their arms, shoot straight down the mountain undaunted by anything, while others glide down languidly as if on the flying carpet in the Arabian Nights. With all the screaming and yelling the scene could be lifted straight from Istanbul's main street.

At the lower edge of the field, a crowd of several hundred stands for hours calling out instructions and advice. Just as bizarre as the happenings on the ski slopes is the attire of the skiing public, for right beside the latest ski fashion one also finds the dashing desert look; it often seems as if many participants jumped down from their camels right onto skis.

By Bruce Egan



Exploding down the slope

Perigord: something for the mind, the palate, and the eye

By Diana Loercher
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science
Monitor

Le Perigord, France
When one thinks of southern France it is the southeast — Provence and the Riviera — that come to mind. But despite their indisputable attractions, this does an injustice to the lesser known southwest, running from Bordeaux to the Massif Central. The region north of Toulouse and south of Limoges offers to the traveler a provincial blend of unusual cultural, gustatory, and scenic delights.

The region is the ancient province of Perigord, which became part of Aquitaine under the English rule of Henry II and Eleanor during the 12th century, and currently encompasses the "département" of Dordogne, bounded on the north by Limousin, and the south by Quercy.

Dordogne takes its name from the majestic River that flows east into the Gironde, which also feeds the Garonne. It formed the border between France and England during the Hundred Years' War and, as a result of the strife, chateaux for fortresses sprout like natural growths from the towering cliffs.

For an enthusiast of the Middle Ages, the area is a garden of historical delights, a paradise of chateaux that loom around almost every curve, medieval villages, Romanesque churches, and even Roman ruins.

The medieval towns most deserving of a visit are Domme, Sarlat, Collonges, and Rocamadour. Domme, one of the oldest cities in the Perigord, dating from the 13th century, offers a glorious view of the Dordogne, and caves with interesting stalactite formations in which the inhabitants took refuge during the Hundred Years' War.

But of more importance than Domme's highlights or its history is simply its mood. A diminutive town with tiny winding streets barely wide enough for a car to pass and squat houses made of ochre-colored stone, Domme seems to borrow its light, airy quaintness from its perch close to the sun and the sky.

Sarlat, a few kilometers to the north, is both a more impressive and oppressive example of a medieval town. Whereas Domme is low and spacious, Sarlat is high and dense, with closely packed, vertical stone buildings casting long shadows. It is dark and damp, claustrophobic and primitive, a maze of alleys leading up the hill past the birthplace of Etienne La Bostie, judge, writer, and the friend of Montaigne, and the bizarre beehive tower known as the Lantern of Death, where St. Bernard supposedly performed a miracle.

The architecture is well preserved, and the twisted streets reward the intrepid walker with unpredictable sights but rob him of romantic images. There is nothing like a walk through Sarlat, the regional goat cheese, chabichou, is also excellent, and nut aficionados will find the indigenous chestnuts and walnuts good eating. Wild game and fresh fish, which flourish in the many rivers, are other specialties, and the touraine bordelaise (onion

make one appreciate not only medieval architecture but modern conveniences.

Collonges, northeast in the Limousin, is another master, a ruby in an emerald setting. Made of red granite, the tiny town radiates a rosy glow in the sunlight, a purplish one in the rain, and in all weathers has the enchanted aura of a fairy tale. Most of the residents are descended from the original founders and live much as their ancestors did.

The other great attraction here in the Perigord are the caves, in which are found prehistoric paintings and carvings of animals.

Les Eyzies, along the banks of the Vezere River, is known as the world capital of prehistory, with dozens of prehistoric sites and ornamented caves in the area. The most famous, Lascaux, is unfortunately closed to protect the paintings, but a number of others, notably Font-de-Gaume, Combarelles, and Rouffignac, are open.

Anyone who falls under the spell of the paintings would do well to visit the museums in Les Eyzies and Thorac and travel south to Pech Merle in the Lot Valley, where the mysterious paintings of hands are found, and to Altamira in northern Spain. The area is also a bonanza for spelunkers and geologists, for it abounds in caves and grottoes with astounding rock formations.

Also formidable in impact is the food of the region. One can savor in the Perigord gastronomic delicacies that are difficult if not impossible to obtain anywhere else in the world, foremost among them being truffles, underground mushrooms that look like lumps of coal and taste like juicy nuts. Known as "black diamonds" they are

hunted by pigs and dogs at the foot of oak trees, in the winter months, a sight worth seeking out.

There are other rare and succulent mushrooms in the region, among them cepes, or flap mushrooms, and les trompettes de la mort, or trumpets of death (not really), all of which are delicious in omelets.

Finally, one of the most charming features of the region are the alternative forms of transportation. Aside from the obvious train, one can travel by horseback and horse-drawn carriage or carriage, following trails and staying in camp sites especially designed for such adventures. Another option is the boat trips along the rivers.

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Both Mrs. Myrole and the trio of owners who operate a shop called "Harvingide" in Stonington, Connecticut, do a healthy mailing business throughout the U.S. "The British are coming" is the current word among such dealers who are also seeking out books, magazines, prints, and other records of royal lives and events.

The range is considerable, and includes mugs, glass tumblers, silver beakers, plates, figurines, busts, jugs, spoons, coins, music boxes that play "God Save the King," dolls, plaques, paperweights, flasks, vases, chocolate tins, horse brasses, and a host of other items have been made in ceramic, china, glass, tin, plastic, paper, and fabric.

The Stonington shop is operated by Henry S. Grew and his partners, Vincent and Marjorie Smith. The Smiths lived in England for several years and began their collection there. Mr. Grew later joined them in the search and sale of British Commemoratives.

At their New York booth, a pair of ceramic figurine flasks of Queen Victoria and Albert commanded a top price of \$550. A cookie tin, decorated for the coronation of Elizabeth II in 1953, brought more \$350. A pair of Staffordshire figures of Nicholas and Alexandra of Russia sold for \$125. A framed handkerchief imprinted with Edward's abdication speech of 1936 cost \$20.

Many top British makers are represented in their collection, including Wedgwood, Royal Doulton, Spode, Minton, Swansea, and

Those American communes were no instant utopias

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
After 10 years of building hopeful utopias, the American commune movement has stopped growing. In city brownstones, large suburban houses, or rural farms, an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 communes still serve as alternative life-styles for many people, report leaders in the commune culture.

These remaining communes focused mainly on Eastern and Christian religions. Those that were built around drugs, promiscuous sexual relations, or radical politics during the commune euphoria of the 1960s have all but vanished, insiders say.

Already, social spin-offs are seen in the boom of "group living" households among working people living near cities.

An estimated 50,000 "living collectives" have been formed across the U.S. by white, middle-class families and singles who live together to share expenses, conversation, and common pursuits, such as child-rearing, say social researchers. At least 200 such households exist in the Boston area, for example, tied loosely into an organization called New Communities Project.

At least 13 magazines and newsletters dealing with the contemporary commune movement have sprung up since 1968. They carry regular classifieds such as:

"One commune seeks single parents who are into graphic arts, vegetarian food, and open honest communication to join us in living, working, and playing together. We are presently two women, four men, and one child occupying a spacious sunny house with a large yard and garden."

Patrick W. Conover, a sociologist at the University of North Carolina and a member of the Christian-based Shalom Commune, finds the movement still popular in Florida, Arkansas, Minnesota, and "other places never identified as hot-beds of the alternate culture."

New communes have a 50-50 chance of making it beyond four years, says Mr. Ruth. The turnover rate of members is high and groups of 20 or more are likely to be more stable than smaller ones, he says.

"The commune movement seems strong in Israel and Canada, and increasing signs of activity are coming from England, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and India, not to mention China or other Communist countries," said Mr. Conover.



Couple outside teepee in California's Morningstar ranch commune, 1971

American communes have "made a fiasco of raising children."

Parents could not really adjust to sharing children with an extended family, he says. Responsibility for a child was not clear, and traditional family units eventually formed within the communes. Commune dwellers also found, experts say, that they needed more privacy and individual dwellings.

RESORTS

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As a dealer, she now enjoys her special

Reminders of royalty go down a treat in United States

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
British coronation and historical commemoratives are fast growing into an important collecting field," she says.

Her most expensive object shown here was an invitation to the coronation of George IV in 1820, priced at \$250. She has charming small lithographs for \$5. Mugs, imprinted with visages of royal persons, ran from \$12.50 to \$60. Queen Victoria is by far the most popular sovereign among her collectors, and the Duke of Windsor is second. "The Duke was a romantic figure who seems to have great appeal for Americans."

Both Mrs. Myrole and the trio of owners who operate a shop called "Harvingide" in Stonington, Connecticut, do a healthy mailing business throughout the U.S. "The British are coming" is the current word among such dealers who are also seeking out books, magazines, prints, and other records of royal lives and events.

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Marjorie Smith with a figurine of the Prince Consort

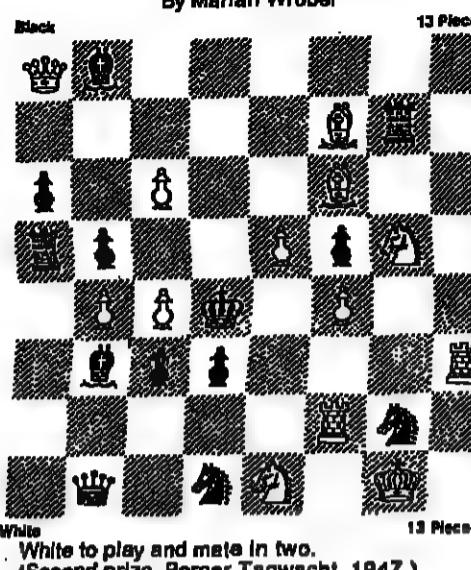
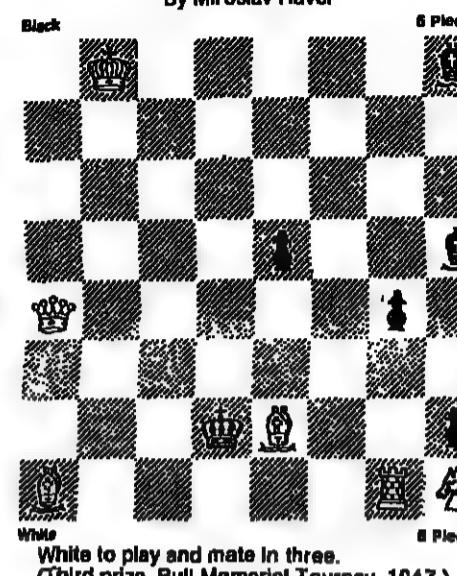
The opinion of dealers is that prices of such wares will continue to go up, and that their investment value will increase with scarcity and age.

A visitor to England who would like to see great collections of British commemoratives should visit the Willett Collection at Brighton Museum and should visit the main English pottery room in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, as well as the Scherzer Collection. Two reference books have been printed: "Coronation Souvenirs and Commemoratives" by David Rodgers, and "Commemorative Pottery 1780-1900" by Latimer New Dimensions, Ltd., London, and "Commemorative Pottery 1900-1960" by John and Jennifer May, published by Scherzer's in New York at \$12.50, but now discontinued.

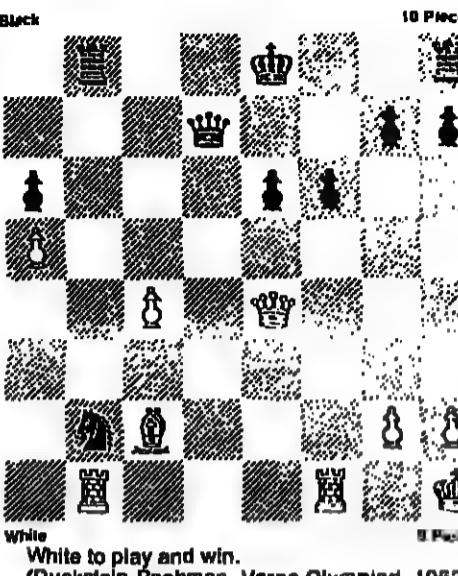
Many collectors look only for commemorative objects of a certain monarch, or for certain forms or materials such as tin.

home

chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science MonitorProblem No. 6749
By Marian WrobelProblem No. 6750
By Miroslav Havel

End-Game No. 2229



Solutions to Problems

No 6749 K K4
No 6750 1 P B7, B-K3, 2 R x R
1 R K4, 2 B-Q7
1 B-QB7, 2 R-Q4
1 B x KIP, 2 R-B6ch

End Game No. 2229 White wins. 1 KxR,
P x K, 2 H x R, 3 B-Q4, Resigns. If
1 BxRch, 2 K x R, Q x K, 3 QxQ, KxQ, 4 R
K x R, etc.

White to play and mate in two.
(Second prize, Berner Tagwacht, 1947.)

White to play and mate in three.
(Third prize, Bull Memorial Turnney, 1947.)

White to play and win.
(Duckstein-Pachman, Varna Olympiad, 1962.)

Tubby



By Guernsey Le Pelley

How professional women tackle their household jobs

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Working women around the country don't neglect household chores. They just speed them up. The woman who works, particularly if she has a family, spends roughly 26 hours a week at housekeeping tasks. That is about half the time spent by her unemployed sisters. Today's working homemaker-mother spends between 66 and 75 hours a week on combined job and household activities. That's a longer workweek than Grandmas had and it takes some real ingenuity to make it possible.

Interviews with a few professional women in various parts of the United States revealed some key time-savers.

Mrs. Brown turns on the washing machine as soon as she comes in from the office, turning out a load of laundry while she prepares the evening meal.

Marie Harding, supervisor of the women's program of the Michigan State Fair for many years, says her "organized head" enables her to juggle career and home responsibilities.

She is a list-writer, and scribbles a daily household "to-do" list to herself over breakfast every morning, a second one for her daily office tasks when she gets to her desk each morning.

Janet Pahler, a young Philadelphia retailer, says, "Knowing how to use household equipment to its maximum advantage is a big help. It's also convenient to have two vacuum cleaners — one upstairs and one downstairs — to save time, plus wear and tear.

"This applies to other cleaning aids too. I keep cabinets upstairs and down stocked with such basics so I can have products when and where I need them."

Keeping to a schedule and thinking ahead has become a way of life for Betty Lee Bell, a home economics teacher at the University of San Francisco.

"I never want to worry during classes that when I get home I'll face an empty refrigerator."

er or a pile of dishes, so I've become a real planner as well as a compulsive picker-upper. I constantly ask myself, 'What needs to be picked up, or delivered, or bought? What else can I take up the stairs with me this trip?'

Eddie Brown, a Dallas home economics teacher turned television hostess, says she helps reduce housecleaning time by using products that resist dust, fingerprint smears, dulling, and stains. "Whether I am buying household furniture or personal clothing, I think first about 'ease of care.' So I go for no-press blouses, no-polish floors, and no-iron spreads and curtains. I avoid a lot of ironing by not letting clothes overdry in the dryer and by hanging up things immediately so wrinkles don't settle in."

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Mrs. Harding, who says "My planning is my survival," cooks in large quantity on weekends, washes all vegetables for the week, prepares orange juice, and often prepares a big batch of chili or stuffed peppers to put in the freezer for late dinner "emergencies."

Monday and Wednesday-night dinners each week also get prepared at the weekend, and popped into the freezer.

She goes clothes shopping, but twice a year and then buys completely coordinated outfit, including shoes, bags, and accessories, to avoid many return trips to the stores. Before each important shopping trip, she takes inventory of her wardrobe, and writes down all items she needs. She thinks it is easy

enough for women to translate their office-management skills into easier ways of running their households.

"A little organization has taken me a long way," she concluded.

Margaret Clark, Boston consumer affairs consultant, says her trick is to shop at supermarkets only on paydays and then to stock up on everything possible.

"I've found it helpful to keep an ongoing shopping list and to train the family to make a note when the last bar of soap or can of deodorant is started. That means we never run out." She also saves time, and avoids crowds, she says, by shopping very late at night or very early in the morning.

Just before serving, press an egg half into center of stuffing, cut side up. Sprinkle with more cheese and return to oven to heat through. Makes 4 servings.

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The Old Curiosity Shop'
as a family musical

This time the villain
wins the applause

By David Sterritt

If you remember your English lit, you'll recall Daniel Quill as one of Charles Dickens's more memorable villains — an ugly and evil dwarf with an indestructible constitution and a hearty dislike for good people. He is the glue that holds together the rambling stories of "The Old Curiosity Shop," which also features that mainstay of sweetness and sentiment known as Little Nell.

Readers Digest Films has taken the tale of Quill and Nell and their peculiar friends, and turned it into one of those "family musicals" that is supposed to combine fun and cultural improvement into one merry package for old and young alike. The result — oddly named "Mr. Quill" in honor of the bad guy — is a feisty brew, bubbling with weird characters, oozing with atmosphere, and ending with a double death that is truer to Dickens than to the usual "family musical" spirit. It might have been a thorough success if not for the talkiness and looseness of plot (also true to Dickens) that dilute the effect from beginning to end.

Happily to be a Dickens fan and I happen to think that "The Old Curiosity Shop" has been unfairly maligned in our "sophisticated" age.

Sure it gets revoltingly sentimental at times, and sure its chapters tend to wander far from the main point. But the master's humor is in top form, his command of characterization is

in full flower, and the scenes of Quillish skullduggery are grisly and fantastic enough for any jaded contemporary taste.

Directed by Michael Tuchner, "Mr. Quill" does a good job of capturing some of the essential "Curiosity Shop" elements. Its visual reconstruction of Dickens's England is careful and convincing. Its condensation of the lengthy story is tasteful. Anthony Newley's portrayal of Quill is more realistic — and more extravagantly Dickensian — than I dreamed it could be.

So one regrets the "Quill" shortcomings all the more. The screenplay, by Louis and Irene Kamp, seemed wordy and sometimes dull to the young audience at the screening I attended, which got restless long before the film's 118 minutes were up. The songs are widely inconsistent in quality. And Little is made of some fine actors — including David Hemmings (as Swiveller), David Warner (as Brass), and even the new Sarah Jane Varley, who makes a pretty but not very touching Nell.

The picture of her husband as the Mad

before their marriage, and one Chinese commentator remarked that the West's "most eminent philosopher had arrived in China accompanied by his favorite concubine." Dora Russell prefers to think that the younger Chinese were given encouragement in the cause of free love by the fact of this visit. However, when the couple returned to England in 1921 for the birth of their first child, she compromised some of her libertarian principles by marrying Russell.

By Robert Nye

When she first met Bertrand Russell her impression was that he was exactly like the Mad Hatter in "Alice in Wonderland."

"The thick and rather beautiful grey hair was lifting in the wind, the large sharp nose and odd tiny chin, the long upper lip were outlined against the sky, of middling height, lean and spare, he moved with impetuous energy, but jerkily, not with the grace of an athlete. I noted later how his broad but small feet turned outwards; I used to tease him about them."

The quotation gives a fair notion of the quality of Dora Russell's autobiography. Its merits are bound up with an attention to detail and the intrinsic interest of the people and events she has to talk about. Its defects lie in gush and platitudes.

The picture of her husband as the Mad Hatter is one that has occurred to others. T. S. Elliot said: "You see he has pointed ears, he must be unbalanced." Looking at Tenniel's drawings for "Alice" I have often imagined wonderful streams of pacifism and mathematics issuing from the lips of his idea of the Hatter. There is even a story, which may be true, that two of Russell's fellow dons at Cambridge, J. M. E. McTaggart and G. E. Moore, looked so much like the Dormouse and the March Hare that the three of them were known as the Mad Tea Party of Trinity.

Dora Russell, who first met her future husband during the first World War, seems to have entered into the strange world of relationships with him with some of the pedantic innocence and enthusiasm of an Alice entering Wonderland. She was an ardent feminist, socialist and progressive. That last word is weak and vague, but I know none better to suggest the oddly old-fashioned style of much of her thinking.)

With Russell, she visited China. This was

without bitterness. (It would be too much to expect her to have observed that it has its comic aspect for those fortunate enough not to have been involved.) About her famous husband's attitude to love and sex she has some interesting things to say. "Love to Bertie as a very young man must have been something ethereal, spiritual, unrelated to physical desire ... To him love was inseparable from poetry, as indeed it was to me."

Dora Russell remembers most of this

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"The Tamarisk Tree" is dominated and directed by its author's insistence on feminist values. I respect these, and I admire the way she makes them relevant to the events and relationships which she describes. Her criticism of Freud's essentially patriarchal view of sex is cogent and refreshing. Her loyalty to her spiritual bond with Russell is also to be respected.

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Bertrand Russell only just made it. He was very nearly Galahad Russell. Unpunished, independent, unshamed by certainty, his strength was in the Bertrand bit. He looked for the grail of meaning all his long life, and rarely fell into the Galahad trap of thinking that he had actually found it. And yet, and yet, and yet...

Dora Russell's Bertie is much more of a Galahad than the chap presented to us in his own versions of himself in his autobiography. "A very per centric gentleman," according to his cleaner. If that portentous combines perception and eccentricity let it stand. A per centric Mad Hatter and his devoted liberated wife.

Robert Nye is a poet, critic, and essayist who lives in Scotland.

arts/books

Life with Bertrand Russell
—the new Mad Hatter

The Tamarisk Tree: My Quest for Liberty and Love, by Dora Russell. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$9.95. London: Elek-Pemberton. £5.95.

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education

Would you trust your child with stocks and shares?

By Clayton Jones
Survey editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
American students from grade school to graduate school are "economic illiterates" and need more business basics to help the nation ward off future recessions and inflation, educators and business leaders say.

With new urgency, many schools opened this fall offering expanded curricula of consumer, business, and economic studies, while

MONITOR SURVEY

students responded by signing up in record numbers, a Monitor survey finds.

Educators are seeking active collaboration from the business community, which stands to benefit from the renewed mixing of curriculum with the marketplace. More business people are being asked to lecture on college campuses. Factories have become instant classrooms.

A high school class in Clarkston, Georgia, for instance, took its first plunge into American business last week by buying 30 shares of stock in Airborne Freight, a firm listed on the New York Stock Exchange. As a lesson in free enterprise, the \$300 venture will reap more than profits for the 63 students.

All 350 high schools in Georgia will get a new economics course sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, it was announced Oct. 22.

In most parts of the nation, both business groups and organized labor are subsidizing efforts to beef up teaching of economic and business concepts at elementary and high school levels.

They are aware of an antibusiness mood on college campuses, of distrust of business ethics, and a distorted notion that company profits average 45 cents on the dollar when 5 cents is closer to the mark.

"There is a growing awareness on the part of the business community that their credibility has gone down the drain, and they are excited about getting in more economics education so that students will understand how business operates," says Prof. John Ashley of the economics department at California State University, Hayward.

The main purpose, he explains, is to ensure that future high school graduates have a clearer grasp of economic issues and are able to understand the consequences of government officials choosing one policy over another.

"There is a fear by business groups that students will grow up into economic idiots," says Professor Ashley, who adds such education also may help balance the biases of educators, which often run "a little to the left."

Too few teachers understand economics complexities, says Charles E. Walker, vice-

chairman of the Joint Council on Economic Education and a former Deputy Secretary of the Treasury. Still, economic training for students has been recently mandated in at least seven states while similar requirements have tripled for U.S. elementary teachers since 1967.

The council sponsors 122 centers at colleges and universities in 48 states to promote economics education. The 25-year-old independent organization of business and labor added 20 new centers last year and even more this year as the economic crunch led to cries for reducing the economic ignorance and consumer unreadiness of tomorrow's citizens.

"Americans go into the voting booth ignorant of what makes the economy tick," says Mr. Walker.

But as students read today's headlines of joblessness and scarce money, they have begun to scramble for profitmaking education. "We could fill our graduate school three times over; our undergraduate at least double," says Dean Harold M. Williams of the Graduate School of Management at UCLA. Future Business Leaders, a 116,000-member high school organization, recorded a 16 percent increase in 1975.

Two smaller groups, Distributive Education Clubs of America with 8,000 chapters and Junior Achievement with 190,000 members, saw a 13 percent and 8 percent increase, respectively. And business schools reported a 24 percent jump in applications for this fall's enrollment.

"Students are becoming aware that they are unaware of economics and business," says Edward D. Miller, head of Future Business Leaders.

A few large U.S. companies also are building bridges to college campuses while most high school counselors try to involve community businessmen in career guidance.

"What's happening now is to bring more business people into schools," says H. Justin Davidson, dean of the Graduate School of Business and Administration at Cornell University. "We are seeing a swing back from business fundamentals to closer ties between schools and the business community."

General Electric, working through three



Boston, Mass. By a staff photograph

Eight-year-old businessman sets up lemonade stand

U.S. universities, brings in hundreds of high school counselors and administrators to let them work at the elbows of GE workers for two to three days. With the goal of learning more about how business works, they question employees on what's important to them so that the high school students can be told what's needed to cope with a job.

Since 1973, several dozen senior life insurance executives have spent month-long visits on college campuses to discuss corporate social responsibility with students. A Gallup Poll in May found only 20 percent of U.S. college students believe that the moral and ethical standards of business executives are high. Sponsored by the Institute of Life Insurance, the residence executives act as both missionary and guinea pig to students concerned about business.

Realizing how little their customers know about money matters, Montgomery Ward and Company in 1973 began offering courses in consumer education.

In schools, consumer education has mushroomed the fastest. Such classes as facts and fallacies on purchasing food or how to buy insurance have rapidly proliferated.

Educators, however, say they are caught in the middle of two opposing trends or pressure groups: One urges increasing stress on consumer management, or teaching practical money-handling course, and the other urges theoretical economic principles.

"People in general don't understand the relationship between economic affairs and their lives," explains Dr. William Brooks, curriculum director of New Jersey schools. Educators face the challenge of trying to explain this relationship while at the same time seeking to "balance" their teaching between "consumerism" and "capitalism."

Contributing to this survey: John Dillon in Atlanta, Judith Frutig in Chicago, Fredrik Moritz in San Francisco, George Moneybush in New York, and David Winder in Los Angeles.

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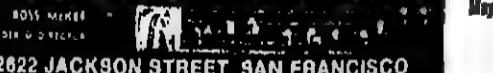
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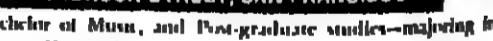
switzerland -- boys' schools



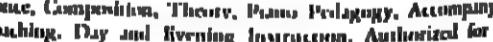
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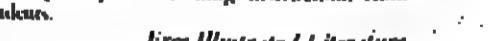
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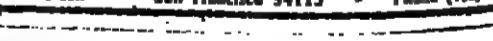
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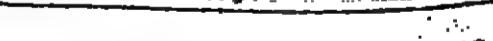
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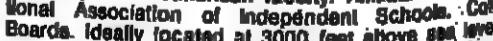
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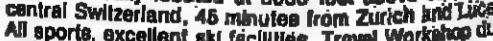
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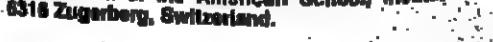
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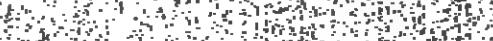
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'Who Is Making Your Decisions?'

Edward C. Williams of Indianapolis, Indiana, lectures in The Mother Church

"Fidelity to divine commands, to divine authority, leads us to right decisions — decisions that survive the wear and tear of experience," Edward C. Williams, C.S.B., of Indianapolis, Indiana, told an audience in Boston on Sunday afternoon.

He described how to avoid "being forced into hasty and perhaps unwise decision-making by the onrush of circumstances or the surge of emotions." A member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Mr. Williams spoke in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Williams gave up a business career in order to devote his full time to the healing ministry of the Church of Christ, Scientist. He is also a teacher of Christian Science.

The title of his lecture was "Who Is Making Your Decisions?" He was introduced by Mrs. Daisette McElvie of Boston. An abridged text of his lecture follows:

Making right decisions

I remember watching a dog one day as he tried to cross a heavily-traveled street. Cars were passing from both directions and he couldn't find an opening. Finally there was a gap in the traffic and he started across. Suddenly a car bore down upon him. Quickly he turned and scampered back to the curb. By instinct, or reflex, he reversed his decision. Or you might even say the rapidly approaching car made the decision for him.

How many times have you and I stood at a mental crossroad, and then been pushed into making a hasty decision? Every day we make hundreds of decisions. We're called on to accept or reject thoughts which stream through our consciousness like running water.

And above and beyond commonplace decisions there are larger ones. So really, what could be more important than making right decisions? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states in her book *Science and Health* with Key to the *Scriptures*, "Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take" (p. 392). But is there a special way to go about making right decisions? To avoid being forced into hasty and perhaps unwise decision-making by the onrush of circumstances or the surge of emotions?

Fidelity to divine commands, to divine authority, leads us to right decisions — decisions that survive the wear and tear of experience.

This afternoon let's consider together this kind of decision-making. It comes as the result of hard and careful thought, but thought that is open to the divine facts in every situation.

This is the way Christ Jesus reasoned, from divine facts in obedience to God. In other words, God was the starting point. Take his decision for example when, as the Bible says, he was three times tempted by the devil.

Today I think most of us would give a different name to the aggressive suggestions which tried to draw Jesus away from God; we'd call them temptations of materialism, personal ambition, appetite and so on. Jesus rejected each temptation and held to the vision gained through long days and nights of prayer — the vision of God as Father, as divine Life, Love, Spirit, a vision so essential to the fulfillment of his mission. His fidelity to this perception of God was the basis of his decision to reject ungodlike suggestions.

We might say Jesus was a man of principle. And so he was. But we can go farther. Christian Scientists often use the word "Principle" spelled with a capital P, as a synonym for God. Jesus, then, was a man of divine Principle, a man of God.

This divine Principle is the basis of all true law and integrity. It's unvarying; it never

makes a mistake or does an injustice; it's completely dependable. But we never think of it as just a cold, impersonal abstraction. It has a special connotation — divine Love. This divine Principle, Love, indicates the universal creator who gives us identity, supports us by law, and then comforts and guides us. Jesus understood it so well that he brought healing, comfort, and relief to his fellowmen.

And by this same fidelity to the divine Principle, Love, Jesus overcame evil of every kind. How else could he have made so firm a decision when the whole world's evil seemed to zero in upon him, like a hypnotic force? His love of good gave him spiritual and moral strength from the infinite reservoir of God's presence. As a man of God, of divine Principle, he gained power and authority from the universal good that is God.

Last winter I was invited to sit for a few hours on the bench with a judge in municipal court. I watched a long line of public offenders come forward one by one to face judgment. A young man arrested for burglary; another for carrying concealed weapons; another who wouldn't support his wife. Their common problem was that they were not principled men, not men of right decision. Motivated by dishonesty and selfishness instead of fidelity to good, they lost their freedom and were sentenced to conviction and sentence.

In contrast, Jesus and all humanity were blessed by the decision he made when he was tempted. His rejection of evil suggestions changed the whole course of human history. There would have been no resurrection, no ascension, no Christianity, if Jesus hadn't made his spiritually enlightened decision. As the Bible says, he "brought life and immortality to light" (II Tim. 1:10).

It's important in speaking of Christ Jesus to realize that Christ is more than a name. It signifies the message from God that Jesus brought to men — the message of man's true relationship to God as an expression of divine Principle. It's only through the Christ that God, divine Principle, can be understood.

Because he lived the Christ, Jesus was the world's most effective healer and spiritual teacher. By his words and deeds he defined the nature of God. He taught his disciples that God, as well as being the divine Principle, Love, is also indestructible, divine Life.

In prayer to God for his disciples just before his crucifixion, when every effort would be made to destroy his life, Jesus said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent" (John 17:3). Jesus knew that living isn't a condition of matter. It's a condition of knowing something — of knowing and understanding God and man's relation to God. By his resurrection he showed that a physical body doesn't contain our life and can't take it away — because God is Life, our Life.

What are some of the decisions you and I need to make?

Are there dark areas in our past for which we feel guilty? If you've decided that God is condemning you, it's a mistaken decision. God, divine Love, doesn't condemn us; He corrects and uplifts us when we really decide to seek His guidance.

Have you lost someone? Then decide now to rise out of the belief that man can ever be lost from God, or that God, divine Life, could be lost to man. A lady once said to me, "My husband was such a good man — why did this have to happen to him?" As we talked, I brought out that so far as her husband was good he was immortal. That his goodness was the substance of his real being. She began to see that his qualities of good weren't gone at all. They were present because God, his eternal Principle and Life, is ever present. She decided this was a much more intelligent way to think of her husband and she found a sense of peace.

How about disease? It's often believed that disease is a merciless force over which we have no power of decision. But as thinking individuals, shouldn't the decision really belong to you and me? We are individual consciousness. In the long run, we shape our experience by the quality of thought we entertain. And we shape the quality of our thought by the basis or starting point we take for it. If people think their way into physical disorder through indulgence, tension, or hate, couldn't they think their way out through spiritual enlightenment? How important, then, that we listen to the Christ and take God, divine Principle, as the starting point of

Suddenly Peter found that his love for Jesus, which he assumed was self-evident, had to be re-examined. And it must have looked pretty small as Jesus persisted with the question, "Lovest thou me?" Perhaps Peter felt the contrast between his easy reply "Thou knowest that I love thee" and the profound responsibility to prove what he said. But Jesus' repeated command, "Feed my sheep," struck home, and Peter was lifted to a higher decision. He left his nets to become Peter the Apostle, the spiritual leader proclaiming the Christ. Peter, the man of divine Principle, the man of conviction.

The same regenerating influence of the Christ was illustrated again in the experience of Saul who was a mortal enemy of Jesus' followers. He reversed his whole position to take the name of Paul and devote his life to the Christian teaching. What made him do this? Through the Christ he caught a glimpse of God as divine Principle, Love, and it brought a decision.

Now you'll remember I said earlier that an understanding of God as divine Principle provides a basis for right decisions. The life of Jesus illustrated his fidelity to divine Principle and brought to men the message of the Christ. Through the Christ his followers caught a new vision of God and were transformed by its influence. They made the right decision.

Every one of us can feel the transforming influence of the Christ, the true idea of God. And this understanding of our divine Principle will lead us to right decisions, as it did Peter and Saul.

Centuries before Jesus the prophet Joel said, "Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision: for the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision" (Joel 3:14). Wouldn't the "day of the Lord" be a time of spiritual enlightenment? A time when an enlightened sense of God as the divine Principle, Love, would reveal man's God-given qualities of integrity, fidelity, and love of good as a basis for right decisions? The time is today and every day. Right decisions come naturally as the result of a correct understanding of God and man as made by God.

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God, divine Principle, as the starting point of

our thought. Only then can we make firm decisions for what is good and true!

Healing of blindness

I could give many examples but let me give one in some detail. This concerns a man I know who found that spiritual enlightenment enabled him to make a decision for health. His wife had asked me to call on him in a veterans' hospital. He was a veteran of the First World War, blind, and under medical treatment for diabetes and heart trouble. He'd been in and out of the hospital repeatedly and was a chronic complainer. The hospital staff were fed up with him, and he with them.

Today it's often believed that God spoke to

humanity centuries ago in a remote period of history; but actually divine Principle, Love, speaks in every age to those who are prepared to hear. It was perfectly natural that Mary Baker Eddy, in our own age, caught the vision of God as divine Principle. She was ready. At a moment when she was almost overwhelmed by personal problems of many kinds, a lifetime of Bible study came to focus in a spiritual discovery that not only transformed her life, but introduced a new era for Christianity.

At one point in *Science and Health* she says, "When apparently near the confines of mortal existence, standing already within the shadow of the death-valley, I learned these truths in divine Science: that all real being is in God, the divine Mind, and that Life, Truth, and Love are all-powerful and ever-present" (p. 102).

My friend reasoned from this that the intelligent control of a wholly good Principle can produce only blessing, not cursing. She saw that God is eternal Life and that she, as God's spiritual, individual expression had never been born into matter. Therefore, in reality there was no calendar, no date and hour, by which divine Love had her catalogued for suffering or evil of any kind. This reasoning, based on her spiritual conviction of the absolute supremacy of the divine Principle, Love, brought such mental release that she, like the veteran and like Mrs. Eddy, found herself deciding for

Christianity.

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It was out of this new understanding of God and the change of thought it brought that Mrs. Eddy made her decision to write her book — a decision that has illuminated the lives of millions of people throughout the world. Mrs. Eddy was deeply convinced that God was directing her. The enlightenment of the Christ flooded her thought and she wrote with inspiration, explaining the divine Principle and Science of Jesus' teachings.

Science and Health corrects the belief that

man's life and intelligence are in matter and explains the spiritual nature of man and his conscious relation to God, his divine Principle.

This makes it possible for us to understand more clearly our true position in God's universe. Just as Copernicus taught the true relation of earth to sun, so Science and Health explains the relation of man to the central intelligence of the universe. This explanation enables us to make better decisions.

We can claim our position in the heaven of spiritual understanding. We can occupy the place of our true identity.

The notion that God, intelligence, and the place of our true identity

are in matter, degrades instead of liberates our concept of ourselves as God's expression. We can break out of this crippling belief by learning how to differentiate between false beliefs based on

evil as the only reality. We begin to recognize our true identity as wholly spiritual and we experience the blessings that flow from this recognition.

Spiritual sense, then, is the perception that God, Spirit, is the divine Principle and governor of the universe. With this sense each

of us can differentiate between the real and the unreal, the good and the evil. We can make right decisions that heal and save us from disorder of every kind.

Spiritual sense enables us to make decisions that free us from suffering. It enables us to follow the compass of spiritual truth and hold our lives on a right course — toward all that is good and satisfying. We might call this the art of spiritual navigation.

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takes the willingness to change. It takes work. If you're looking for an easy way where you don't have to change the very bedrock of your thinking, then Science and Health is not the book for you.

This book dares each of us to change the basis of his thinking, just as the veteran I told you about. It dares us to rise up from self-identified materialism to a more spiritual outlook. And those who have the courage to accept the dare make new discoveries of what's true and real. It's like looking out through a window in a dark, gray wall and seeing man for the first time in the sunlight of spiritual reality — and then discovering that man is you! Science and Health helps us to see ourselves as God sees us — as His beloved, spiritual ideal. And it's a rather remarkable story how this book which has done so much, for so many, came to be written.

Today it's often believed that God spoke to humanity centuries ago in a remote period of history; but actually divine Principle, Love, speaks in every age to those who are prepared to hear. It was perfectly natural that Mary Baker Eddy, in our own age, caught the vision of God as divine Principle. She was ready. At a moment when she was almost overwhelmed by personal problems of many kinds, a lifetime of Bible study came to focus in a spiritual discovery that not only transformed her life, but introduced a new era for Christianity.

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French/German

Detente: a two-way street

There is significance for the West in the fact that the Russians face severe economic problems. The news from Moscow is that because of a poor grain harvest Soviet leaders are scaling down their economic goals for 1976. The industrial growth rate is set at a modest 4.3 percent, and the Soviet people will have to wait even longer for that promised abundance of consumer goods.

Thus the world is again reminded that, for all the problems still unsolved by private enterprise, it is still working far better than Soviet socialism. Also is it reminded that, despite Moscow's disdain of the West's "detente," it sorely needs Western technology to bolster its own inefficient system and keep its economy moving.

How does this help the West? It means that one major factor which led the Russians into a policy of detente remains and that it can and does give the West leverage in seeking, in return for trade and economic cooperation, greater restraint by the Soviet Union in its foreign policy.

To date, it can reasonably be argued that the Russians have exercised a degree of moderation in the Middle East and elsewhere. Given their enormous military capability, they could be playing a far larger spoiler role than they are. Yet the fact remains that detente in Soviet eyes does not mean an abandonment of communist foreign policy goals and the West must ever be alert not to be lulled into inaction by Soviet aggressiveness and to make certain Moscow pays the West's price of detente.

Two issues illustrate our concern:
• There has been a marked buildup of

world.



Russians crowd Moscow shop to buy ties from the West

Détente basée sur la réciprocité

Le fait que les Russes affrontent des problèmes économiques sévères devrait pour l'Ouest une signification particulière. Les nouvelles en provenance de Moscou rapportent qu'en raison de la mauvaise récolte de céréales les leaders soviétiques ont diminué leurs objectifs économiques pour 1976. Le taux de croissance économique a été fixé à un modeste 4.3% et le peuple soviétique devra attendre encore plus longtemps pour connaître l'abondance de biens de consommation qu'on avait promise.

Le monde se voit donc encore une fois devant le fait qu'en dépit de tous les problèmes que l'entreprise privée n'a pas encore résolus, celle-ci donne des résultats bien meilleurs que le socialisme soviétique. Il est également devant le fait que malgré le déclin que Moscou affiche vers la "détente" de l'Ouest, Moscou a grand besoin de la technologie occidentale pour améliorer son propre système inefficace et maintenir son économie.

Comment cette situation aide-t-elle

à convaincre la nation américaine qu'il faut conclure des accords SALT et il existe le moindre doute sur les intentions de Moscou de s'y conformer strictement.

Comme non: l'avocat souvent déclaré d'Ouest? Elle signifie qu'un facteur majeur demeure intact, facteur qui a amené les Russes à une politique de détentie, et qu'elle peut fournir effectivement à l'Ouest l'avantage permettant d'exiger de l'Union soviétique une plus grande réserve dans sa politique étrangère en échange d'une collaboration commerciale et économique.

On pourrait aujourd'hui raisonnablement alléguer que les Russes ont fait preuve d'une certaine modération au Proche-Orient et ailleurs. Étant donné

leur énorme puissance militaire, ils pourraient jouer un rôle détructeur au plus important. Il n'en reste pas moins qu'aux yeux des Soviets détente ne signifie pas abandon des buts communistes en politique étrangère, et que l'Ouest doit rester continuellement sur ses gardes afin de ne pas sombrer dans l'inaction par suite de l'agressivité soviétique et s'assurer que Moscou s'acquitte envers l'Ouest du prix de la détente.

Deux cas illustreront notre souci en l'occurrence :

Entspannung beruht auf Gegenseitigkeit

Für den Westen ist es von Bedeutung, daß die Russen sich ernst wirtschaftlichen Schwierigkeiten gegenübersehen. Wir hören aus Moskau, daß die sowjetischen Führer ihre wirtschaftlichen Ziele für 1976 wieder ansetzen. Eine kargen Wachstumsquote wurde auf bescheidene 4.3 Prozent festgelegt, und die sowjetische Bevölkerung wird noch länger auf den verschrobenen Reichtum an Konsumgütern warten müssen.

Die Welt wird also von neuem daran erinnert, daß die freie Wirtschaft trotz all ihrer noch ungelösten Probleme immer noch weit besser funktioniert als der sovjetische Sozialismus und daß Moskau — obwohl es mit Verachtung auf die „Dekadenz“ der westlichen Welt blickt — die westliche Technologie dringend benötigt, um sein eigenes unzulängliches System zu unterstützen. Und seine Wirtschaft in Gang zu halten.

Welchen Vorteil hat dies für den Westen? Es bedeutet, daß ein wesentlicher Faktor, der die Russen eine Entspannungspolitik anstreben ließ, weiter besteht und daß dieser Faktor dem

Westen ein Druckmittel in die Hand geben kann und tatsächlich gibt, wenn er — als Ausgleich für seine Unterstützung auf dem Gebiet des Handels und der Wirtschaft — von der Sowjetunion in ihrer Außenpolitik eine Mäßigung fordert.

Bis jetzt kann man mit Recht sagen, daß die Russen im Nahen Osten und anderswo eine gewisse Mäßigung an den Tag gelegt haben. In Anbetracht ihrer enormen militärischen Stärke könnten sie eine weit größere Rolle als Störenfried spielen, als sie es tun. Doch die Tatsache bleibt bestehen: in den Augen der Sowjeten bedeutet Entspannung nicht, daß sie die Ziele ihrer kommunistischen Außenpolitik aufgegeben; der Westen muß stets auf der Hut sein, daß er sich nicht durch sowjetische Aggression zur Unfähigkeit verleiten läßt, und er muß darauf achten, daß Moskau den vom Westen geforderten Preis für die Entspannung zahlt.

Zwei Punkte erklären unsere Sorge: 1. In der ehemaligen portugiesischen Kolonie Angola geht eine beachtliche Aufrüstung mit sowjetischen Waffen

vor sich, und 3.000 Kubaner kämpfen dort. Wir gehen wahrscheinlich zu weit, wenn wir, wie der amerikanische Botschafter bei den Vereinten Nationen, Daniel Moynihan, behaupteten, Moskau beabsichtige, „Afrika zu kolonisieren.“ Es besteht jedoch kaum ein Zweifel, daß Moskau dort einen sowjetischen Brückenkopf zu errichten sucht, der die Schiffahrtsweg im Atlantik bedrohen und in diesem Gebiet das Gleichgewicht der Kräfte beeinträchtigen würde.

• Beunruhigende Beschuldigungen werden laut, daß die Russen die 1972 getroffene Vereinbarung bezüglich der Begrenzung strategischer Waffen nicht eingehalten haben. Admiral Elmo Zumwalt behauptet, daß Außenminister Henry Kissinger Präsident Ford Informationen über „große Verstöße“ vorgetragen habe. Ford selbst hat auf Unklarheiten im sowjetischen Verhalten hingewiesen, doch gleichzeitig erklärt, daß die Verstöße gegen ihre Verträge nicht von „Bedeutung“ seien. Was auch immer die Wahrheit sein mag, es wird die amerikanische Bevölkerung nicht überzeugen, daß sie abhängig zu machen.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]
Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans l'anglais sur la page The Home Forum
[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Dieu est tout proche

On retire un grand sens de sécurité, en cas de besoin urgent, d'avoir à sa disposition soit un numéro de téléphone soit le nom de quelqu'un à qui l'on peut faire appel. Mais il n'y a pas toujours un téléphone accessible ou un voisin tout proche. Que faire alors?

La meilleure des choses : on peut toujours, avec une confiance totale, se tourner vers Dieu, l'Amour divin, qui, comme la Bible nous le donne constamment l'assurance, est un secours infallible, toujours présent, dans l'importance que de difficulté.

Christ Jésus était pleinement conscient du fait que l'homme est inseparable de Dieu, l'Esprit divin. Il dit : « Celui qui m'a envoyé est avec moi; il [le Père] ne m'a pas laissé seul. »¹ Le Guide savait que l'homme est l'enfant de Dieu et que son être véritable demeure éternellement humain et en sécurité. Chacun de nous qui discerne son être réel comme le reflet spirituel de Dieu peut être conscient de cette affirmation confortante de Jésus.

Un grand nombre de gens surmontent la crainte et prouvent son irréalité en mettant en application ces vérités stimulantes et libératrices apportées en Science Chrétienne, qui suit de près les paroles et les œuvres de notre Guide. Ces personnes découvrent que la vraie sécurité

trouve dans leur compréhension du contrôle infallible et de la toute présence de Dieu.

Comme le dit Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne : « Le sentiment et la paix, doux et sacrés, de l'unité de l'homme avec son Créateur, dans la Science, illuminent notre existence actuelle de la toute présence et du pouvoir de Dieu, le bien. »²

L'hiver dernier j'ai fait l'expérience, un jour, de ce sentiment sacré de la proximité de Dieu. Nous étions à plusieurs dans une voiture et nous étions quitté notre travail plus tôt que d'habitude en raison d'une forte tempête de neige. Tout allait bien lorsque tout à coup la voiture amorça un dérapage sur une plaque de glace. Pendant les quelques secondes suivantes, qui semblaient une éternité, personne ne souffra mot. Croyez-moi, nous étions tous en train de prier. Sûr que la voiture se mit à dérapé, je maintins avec une certitude absolue que rien ne pouvait arriver à aucun de nous. Je sus que rien ne pouvait nous séparer de l'Amour divin. Même pendant que la voiture tournoyaient désespérément, je vis tout à fait clairement que Dieu est la seule Vérité, le seul pouvoir. Tout en tournant, nous avons traversé trois pistes de notre côté de l'autoroute, buté contre la séparation médiane, rebondi pour re-traverser en dérapant les pistes de trafic. Lorsque la voiture s'immobilisa enfin, nous avons ressenti une profonde gratitude envers Dieu pour notre rétablissement. Presque tout de suite un agent de la police routière est arrivé pour nous aider avec la voiture. Pendant que nous attendions au poste de police qu'un ami vienne nous chercher, nous nous sommes sentis merveilleusement exempt de toute crainte et de toute crainte à propos de ce qui venait d'arriver; c'était une nouvelle preuve de la paisible sécurité que l'on peut trouver en Dieu.

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trouve dans leur compréhension du contrôle infallible et de la toute présence de Dieu.

Das allerbeste. Wir können uns jederzeit voller Zuversicht an Gott, die göttliche Liebe, wenden. In der Bibel wird uns wiederholt versichert, daß Er eine immer gegenwärtige, unfallbare Hilfe in jeder Not ist.

Christus Jesus erkannte ganz klar die Un trennbarkeit des Menschen von Gott, dem göttlichen Geist. Er sagte: „Der mich gesandt hat, ist mit mir. Der Vater läßt mich nicht allein.“¹ Unser Wegweiser wußte, daß der Mensch Gottes Kind ist, dessen wirkliches Sein ewiglich Sicherheit und Harmonie bekundet. Jeder von uns, der sein wirkliches Sein als Gottes geistige Widerspiegelung wahrnimmt, kann die tröstliche Versicherung Jesu erleben.

Viele Menschen, die die befreidenden, stärkenden, geistigen Wahrheiten in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die sich stark an die Worte und Werke unseres Wegweisers hält, gelernt haben und anwenden, meistern die Furcht und beweisen deren Unwirklichkeit. Sie entdecken, daß wahre Sicherheit in dem Bewußtsein der steten Gegenwart Gottes und Seiner unfühlbaren Leitung zu finden ist.

Mit den Worten Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründlerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Das holde, heilige Bewußtsein aus Gottes allmächtigen Händen verfügen, brauchen wir nie der Furcht Raum zu geben. In welcher Situation wir uns auch befinden mögen, wir können ganz ruhig bleiben, überzeugt von der unantastbaren Sicherheit des Menschen als Gottes zärtlich geliebtes Kind.“

Im vergangenen Winter erlebte ich dieses „heilige Bewußtsein“ von Gottes Nähe. Wegen eines heftigen Schneesturms verließ ich mit anderen, die mit mir im Auto fuhren, frühzeitig meine Dienststelle. Wir waren ohne Schwierigkeiten vorangekommen, bis das Auto auf einer versteckten Stelle ins Schleudern geriet. Während der nächsten Sekunden, die wie eine Ewigkeit erschienen, wurde kein einziges Wort gesprochen. Wir beteten alle. In dem Augenblick, wo ich die Kontrolle über den Wagen verlor, vergegenwärtigte ich mir mit absoluter Gewißheit, daß niemand von uns verletzt werden könnte. Ich wußte, daß uns nichts von der göttlichen Liebe trennen konnte. Selbst als das Auto sich wie wild um die eigene Achse drehte, war ich mir vollkommen im Klaren darüber, daß Gott die einzige Wahrheit, die einzige Macht ist. Während das Auto sich immer noch drehte, überquerten wir drei Fahrbahnen, prallten gegen die Leitplanke auf dem Mittelstreifen und wurden wieder über die Fahrbahnen geschleudert. Als der Wagen schließlich zum Stehen kam, erfüllte mich die einzige Wahrheit, die einzige Macht, die einzige Sicherheit, die Sicherheit, die Gott mir gegeben hat.

Parlant de la nécessité de prendre conscience de notre sécurité spirituelle, Mrs. Eddy dit : « La Vérité peut-elle mourir? La Vérité peut-elle être incertaine? L'Amour peut-il ne pas être illimité?... Notre sécurité réside dans la confiance que nous avons de demeurer réellement dans la Vérité et l'Amour, la maison éternelle de l'homme. »

La Bible nous conseille : « Ne redoute [pas] une terreur soudaine. »⁴ Munis de la compréhension démontrable du gouvernement suprême que Dieu exerce sur toute Sa création, nous n'avons jamais besoin de céder à la crainte. Quelle que soit la situation, nous pouvons demeurer parfaitement calmes, convaincus de la sécurité inviolable de l'homme en tant que l'enfant tendrement bien-aimé de Dieu.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ent-hüllt, daß der wirkliche Mensch geistig nicht materiell, nicht an menschliche Umstände gebunden noch materiellen Geschehnissen preisgegeben ist. Wir brauchen nicht an einem bestimmten Ort oder bei einer bestimmten Person Hilfe zu suchen; wir müssen nur unsere Un trennbarkeit von Gott, dem göttlichen Leben, der göttlichen Wahrheit, und Liebe ver stehen und geltend machen. Das Kind Gottes, das Ich und mein wahres Selbst ist, ja das aller Menschen, kann niemals, auch nicht für einen Augenblick, der liebevollen Fürsorge seines Vater-Mutter Gottes entzogen werden, niemals seinem ihm von Gott

bestimmten Platz geistiger Geborgenheit fern sein.

Mrs. Eddy sagt folgendes über die Notwendigkeit, unsere geistige Geborgenheit zu erkennen: „Kann Leben sterben? Kann Wahrheit ungewiss sein? Kann Liebe weniger als grenzenlos sein?... Unsere Sicherheit beruht auf unserem Vertrauen, daß wir in der Tat in der Wahrheit und Liebe weilen, der ewigen Wohnstätte des Menschen.“³

Die Bibel gibt uns den Rat: „Fürchte dich nicht vor plötzlichem Schrecken... wenn er kommt!“⁴ Wenn wir über ein beweisbares Verständnis von Gottes allmächtiger Herrschaft über Seine ganze Schöpfung verfügen, brauchen wir nie der Furcht Raum zu geben. In welcher Situation wir uns auch befinden mögen, wir können ganz ruhig bleiben, überzeugt von der unantastbaren Sicherheit des Menschen als Gottes zärtlich geliebtes Kind.

¹Johannes 8:20; ²Vermischte Schriften, S. 196; ³Pulpit and Press, S. 3; ⁴Sprüche 3:25 in der engl. Bibel.

¹Christian Science, sprich: Wahrheit ist Alles. Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlußsatz zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem Titel „Die Wahrheit ist Alles“ auf dem Titelblatt des Buches vermerkt. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publishers Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

²Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlußsatz zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem Titel „Die Wahrheit ist Alles“ auf dem Titelblatt des Buches vermerkt. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publishers Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Don't push the river

"Don't push the river, it flows by itself." As I sit by the river Niger, at sunset, in the old capital of Segou in Mali, the title of the book by Barry Stevens comes to my mind. *The Niger*. What quiet ease. What power. What grace and gentleness. What a symbol of Africa.

After seven years in Africa, I know very little about this vast continent. The extraordinary richness, the exuberant abundance of this part of the world defies the imagination. I have to laugh at myself when I think of the way I tried to understand Africa when I first arrived here, using the puny, unimaginative tools of social research that white Westerners have pushed onto Africa. Pages of statistics, volumes of "scientific" research, learned PhD dissertations. They are the best way not to understand "Darkest Africa." How many of us still think in those terms. What sad reflections of our sad little fears. Why do we Westerners have to impose the dark glasses of our prejudices onto the rest of the world in order to reinforce our pathetic conviction that we are the best?

I have stopped that silly game. I have started to listen. To feel. And as I listen with the ears of soul and look with the eyes of the heart, much beauty unfolds, many "dark areas" glow with the brightest light, many "foreign" people whose language I do not understand become friends.

Just this afternoon, in this town where I arrived only yesterday, I walk along the bank of the river Niger. Women washing . . . fisherman fishing . . . babies bathing . . . dozens of little young boys darting into the river, the sparkle of their laughter and joy accompanying the splash of water like bells. I stop. Immediately the children surround me, white teeth gleaming in their laughing faces. "Why don't you join us?" Embarrassed, I mutter self-consciously, "Well, we Westerners usually wear bathing suits when we bathe."

A young man joins me as I walk away. "Come and talk with me and my friends." His friendly invitation, his open face, are irresistible. When I join them, a dozen young men, I am accepted as if they had known me all their lives. We listen to music. We talk.

"Can you explain to me what all this talk about women's emancipation is about?" Segou is a devoutly Moslem town. There is no women's lib here, although girls now go to school. What common ground do I have with them? In appearance, everything separates us: culture, race, language, class, lifestyle, nationality, age. Yet we may have one common meeting ground . . .

I try. "The Koran says that God is merciful and good. It also states that God is infinitely just. Do you agree?" A murmur of agreement, nodded heads, follow my question.

"So, if God is infinitely just and good, He could not have created man and woman unequal, because that would have been unjust. Therefore, the injustices and inequalities were created through history by men who wanted to impose their domination over women. It is simply a form of fear, because one only attempts to dominate what one fears."

Everyone agrees. How amazing. The rest of the discussion is on how the inequalities were created, and what each one should do to overcome them.

Later, as I sit again by the river writing these lines, a man comes up to me. He speaks in Arabic. I grasp a few words. He seems to be an Islamic scholar. Yet, if his words



Courtesy of CIRIC, Geneva, Switzerland

"A Child of Senegal": Photograph by Pierre Piltet

remain strange, his smile, the love in his eyes do not. The face is as gentle as the sun, setting on the river, warm, radiating light. As we part, he calls God's blessing upon me. I do the same. This is all natural here.

The river continues to flow, peaceful, majestic, serene. Nobody tries to push it. All, here, are flowing in the current of life. The current carries them very gently.

Oh, the gentleness of black Africa. The light, the human warmth, the embrace of the heart, meet, one everywhere. Always the children run up to you, trusting, joyful. If there is one word above all I would use to describe this part of Africa, it would be gentleness.

Everyone agrees. How amazing. The rest of the discussion is on how the inequalities were created, and what each one should do to overcome them.

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What is civilization? If there is any one place in the world I have met a "civilization of the heart" it is in rural Africa. "You romantic idealist." I can already hear the voices of Those Who Know. But I cannot pretend to know. I am trying to listen and learn. Can one do more? For is it not better "to be silent and be taken for a fool, than to speak and remove all doubt?"

We in the West have been pushing the river. Frantically. For two centuries. With what results? Disasters.

As for those who wish to listen, I say: Let us learn from Africa. Do not push the river. It is flowing with the stream.

"You mean, learn something from these

primitive Africans!" Those Who Know mention Idi Amin, the Angola massacres, the Sahel drought -- all the comfortable excuses for our fear and self-righteousness. "You idealize Africa!"

But is it not more honest to recognize that we all project onto "reality" what we carry in our hearts? If our hearts are old, or tired, or cynical, or self-satisfied, thus shall we see the world. But if we are still, and let the youthful expectation of love and goodness fill our hearts, we will see goodness and love all around us. They are there, waiting to be seen.

Pierre Pradervand is currently Director of The International Research Center in Dakar, Senegal.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, December 15, 1975

Discovery

I've never seen a jungle yet of a certainty I know how the sun keeps trying to shine through how flowers continue to bloom in the almost darkness thick fragrances saturate the air green heaviness closes in. I know, too, how a jungle captures even the resisting with the beat of its fierce rhythm. And, resisting not, I listen to its untamed cadence: become enamored of its tangled splendor.

Charmed, I wander in the labyrinth: wander in the jungle mist that rises up to meet the warm rain sifting, dripping through the branches till, startled by a sudden light, I hurry forward to a patch of brilliance and awake -- awake to a fourth dimension within the confines of my own small greenhouse.

Marjorie Darling

The Monitor's religious article

God is near

Mrs. Eddy says of the need to realize our spiritual security: "Can Life die? Can Truth be uncertain? Can Love be less than boundless? . . . Our surely is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion."⁴

We are counseled in the Bible, "Be not afraid of sudden fear, . . . when it cometh."⁵ Equipped with a provable understanding of God's supreme government of all His creation, we never have to give in to fear. No matter what the situation, we can remain perfectly calm, convinced of man's invincible safety as God's tenderly beloved child.

*John 8:28; **Miscellaneous Writings, p. 196; †Pulpit and Press, p. 3; ‡Proverbs 3:25.

Christ Jesus realized fully the inseparability of man from God, divine Spirit. He said, "He that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone."⁶ The Way-shower knew that man is God's child, whose real being eternally abides in security and harmony. Each one of us who discerns our real being as God's spiritual reflection can know Jesus' comforting assurance.

Many are mastering fear and proving its unreality through applying the liberating, strengthening, spiritual truths learned in Christian Science, which closely follows the words and works of the Way-shower. They are discovering that true security is found in their consciousness of God's ever-presence and unerring control.

In the words of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy: "The sweet, sacred sense and permanence of man's unity with his Maker, in Science, illuminates our present existence with the ever-presence and power of God, good."⁷

I experienced this "sacred sense" of God's nearness one day last winter. With other members of our car pool, I left work early because of a severe snowstorm. We were going along fine when the car hit an icy spot and went out of control. Not one word was spoken during the next few seconds, which seemed like an eternity. Believe me, we were all praying. The instant the car veered out of control, I knew, with absolute certainty, that not one of us could be hurt. I knew that nothing could separate us from divine Love. Even as we spun wildly, it was completely clear to me that God is the one Truth, the only power. Still spinning, we crossed over three lanes of traffic, hit the median divider, bounced off and skidded back again across the lanes of traffic. When the car finally stopped, there was a deep feeling of gratitude to God for our recovery.

My predawn walk was dramatically accompanied by sudden flashes of midsummer lightning. The familiar shape of the green sprang into clarity and sharp focus, then submerged in a blur. The storm broke just after dawn and the rain came. The earth gathered and absorbed, releasing a new day of wet and wonderful freshness. We had all been waiting for the rain.

Susan Morrison

lution at exhibitions or the theatre dwindled as patterns of living in a new way took on form, color and structure and a different dialogue began to develop in unexpected areas. At this time a more searching look into life gives an impetus that reaches further.

Waiting is not negative or passive: it is an active process when thinking delves into and beneath. I begin to see that a too busy life without periods of waiting could result in more skimming across thought, ideas, living, people. It comes in many ways and could last for a few minutes or several months, perhaps years. It involves recognition and acknowledgment. Before and during the waiting there is awareness: awareness that something is about to happen; awareness of change, a reaching out, awareness of the need to alter course, move in a different direction. This awareness calms the waiting and smooths the rough edges of expectancy.

My predawn walk was dramatically accompanied by sudden flashes of midsummer lightning. The familiar shape of the green sprang into clarity and sharp focus, then submerged in a blur. The storm broke just after dawn and the rain came. The earth gathered and absorbed, releasing a new day of wet and wonderful freshness. We had all been waiting for the rain.

I was unable to go to the river, but I find the silver-blown willow leaves shining over the water, are a permanent part of me and the river itself -- the river flows and quickens in sudden movements of intense joy, in quiet pools of deep wonder. I discover nothing is lost by not having the physical contact. The need to go out to find stimu-

African soliloquy

We are the mediators of the human race
The raw material of the earth

Love is our breakfast

Unity is our luncheon

Joy is our dinner

Some call our gifts to humanity

Negritude; Black power; Pan Africanism;

Some call it soul but soul is

Reflected by anyone who bathes in the

Radical stream of good

What is our mission African kin?

Our mission is to join others in

Christianizing Christendom

Clee Snipe Jr.

Miniatures

Love is inner
the outer symbol
comes or goes

dear symbol

stay a little

take care:

small verses

may be heavy

on the other heart

Esther Whitmarsh

BIBLE VERSE

And we know that all things
work together for good to them
that love God, to them who are
called according to his pur-
pose.

Romans 8:28

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OPINION AND...

Now the Scots can afford Scotland

By George Malcolm Thomson

London

Scottish Nationalism is an inevitable result of British Socialism.

Let me explain.

When I was a boy living in Edinburgh in the first two decades of the century, the railways of Scotland were owned and run from within the borders of Scotland. So were the Scottish coal mines, the Scottish ironworks and steel foundries.

Now with "nationalization" (as it is called), all these basic heavy industries and services are controlled from London. And the growing power of the state over industrial policy generally plus the tendency of private enterprise to centralize meant that fundamental decision-making in countless other formerly Scottish businesses is centered in London to a degree which would have been dismissed as unthinkable a generation ago.

But what might have been merely an occasion for simmering resentment has, quite suddenly, approached explosion point. The reason is simple enough.

The Scots, an emotional but essentially realistic, people have always been aware of their country's limited resources. Now, in the

last few years, they have been presented with a sensational and unexpected increment of natural wealth—the oil in the North Sea, most of which lies within that section of the continental shelf which is off the Scottish coast.

This event has blotted out, almost overnight, the argument of level-headed Scots that, while self-government might be a fine and historically justified idea, Scotland could not afford it.

In consequence of the change, Scottish Nationalism, which used to be the hobby of a handful of romantic gentlemen wearing the kilt, became a practical concern for thousands of intelligent business men and women. And, over a few years, the Scottish National Party—whose ideal is national independence—has become the second strongest party in the country.

It has eleven members in the present British House of Commons. Its candidates, at the last election, were lying second in as many constituencies that a five percent swing of the votes in their direction would make the Nationalists the first party in Scotland. Such a swing is confidently predicted by the Nationalists and gloomily feared by the present majority Labour party in Scotland.

These proposals are denounced by the Conservatives as going too far in the direction of breaking up the unity of the United Kingdom. They are regarded as derisively inadequate by the Scottish Nationalists.

But what matters most is the effect which the proposals will have on the opinion of ordinary people in Scotland and England. What seems most likely is that, if the Scots are

to be denied control over their economy—above all, the oil—they will think that they are being offered the shadow and not the substance of self-government.

The political influence and power of the Nationalists will probably be strengthened. The urge to widen the powers they have been conceded will grow. And the "Assembly" will be used as an instrument in that process of enlargement. In other words, the fears of the Conservatives are likely to be realized.

At present, 20 percent of the Scottish people want "independence"; 50 percent want "devolution," a term which is not capable of exact definition but which means some degree of local self-government within a United Kingdom; 30 percent want no change.

As the debate proceeds, I should expect to see a stronger demand in Scotland for control over the economy, over industry and, above all, over the oil, that symbol of nationalist ambition and acquisitiveness.

But Scotland is not the only country involved in this argument. What of England? Will there be a realization in that country that the English, too, are a nation?

An English "backlash" may be awaited with some confidence.

Melvin Maddocks

"But nobody snoozes off in the city"

When 3,000 or so New Yorkers, including Helen Hayes, Leonard Bernstein, and Woody Allen, descended on Times Square last week as if it were the village green to sing folk songs like "New York, New York, it's a wonderful town," the spectacle was as incongruous as it was oddly touching. Here stood the supersophisticated inhabitants of one of the toughest cities in the world turned by hard times into an instant community—behaving like Just Plain Folks at a "Save-Our-Auxiliary-Fire-Department" box-supper picnic.

Meanwhile, the Just Plain Folks in the heartland—the hicks in the sticks to whom generations of New Yorkers have said nix—are not exactly losing their precious sleep over the plight of the Big Apple. Gloating might be too strong a word. Again, it might not.

What is about New York that so irritates people?—not excluding those who live there. Here follows a list of the classic grumbles:

Megacity reduces life to terminal superficiality. "Everyone dresses smartly, beyond his means. Thinking only of the impression we make, we live in a state of pretentious poverty."

The jungle really is a jungle, especially at night: "Only a fool would go out to dinner without having made his will."

Ah, the traffic! Oh, the noise! In spite of all the other risks, people finally "perish for want of sleep."

Then there are the landlords. The owner "props up his tottering house, covers over gaping cracks in the walls, and tells his tenants to sleep peacefully under a roof ready to cave in."

Money is the only value. "People without money should have marched out as a body years ago."

Terrible indictments, really. The only thing is, they were not made against New York but against Rome, by Juvenal, almost 1,900 years ago.

Just possibly we (and Juvenal) should be a bit more charitable toward New York and cities in general. To begin with, maybe we ought to give up asking cities to be restful or uncrowded or friendly or even clean—all the things they are not.

Cities, historians should remind us, began as walled fortresses. War and siege tend to be their metaphors. "Every city," Plato wrote, "is in a natural state of war with every other." And of course every city is composed of a thousand little civil wars—more or less under control—which are called by names like the marketplace, the courts, and downtown traffic.

It's a dirty city, but it's not a dumb city," Dustin Hoffman said at the Times Square rally, giving New York either a new slogan or its epitaph.

Only a domino theory seems to make non-New Yorkers willing to help out, and if they do, New York may become the second-least-popular cause to Saigon.

But New York is more than just a native enclave. It is still the front edge of American experience; national life in double-time, determined to be first with what's next, even if it's bankruptcy.

If nothing else, New York now poses Mumford's

ultimate question: "Will the city disappear or will the whole planet turn into a vast urban hell?" After having our laugh at the expense of the city slicker outlucked, we non-New Yorkers will do well to think about that question with a little of the frenzied superlativeness of a New Yorker. For the point is, the future—once the city-man's characteristic obsession—has become everybody's problem.

Joseph C. Harsch

The nub of the Middle East problem

An important change is to be noted in the context of the search for a Middle East peace. From now on, the Palestinians are to be included in the process. This means that instead of just negotiating over state boundaries the parties will at long last begin thinking seriously of how to fit the unsettled, fragmented, and resentful Palestinians into a future settlement.

Israel has long tried to defer this moment. But a majority in the UN's Security Council favors hearing the Palestinians. The American delegation has decided to stand on the sidelines and allow the change to happen. This is in itself a method of prodding Israel into fresh thinking about the Palestinians. In effect, Washington is saying to Israel that the subject can no longer be avoided. Here are some of the angles of the problem.

There are a million and a half Palestinians who still live in refugee camps scattered all over the Middle East because they refuse to accept as their rightful and permanent homes anything other than the villages and farms from which they came in what is now the state

of Israel. They claim the right to go back. They want to go back.

But if they did ever go back to Israel the population balance in that country would be altered radically.

At present there are 450,000 Arabs in Israel and 2,700,000 Jews. Israel is predominantly a country of Jews among whom a small minority of Arabs live. If anything like a million and a half Arabs were allowed to return to their original homes Israel would at once be a country with a large and growing Arab minority which might well become an eventual majority.

If all Palestinians were allowed to return at will to their ancestral homes Israel would at once be a predominantly Arab state. There are about three million Palestinians in all who live outside of the military frontiers of Israel. No one knows how many of those who have made lives for themselves outside of the refugee camps would also return if they could. Certainly some, probably not all. But any settlement of the Palestine refugee problem which would satisfy the bulk of the Palestinians would certainly mean an Arab majority in

the territories now under Israeli military control. And it could easily mean Arabs outnumbering Israelis even inside the boundaries of the formal state of Israel.

Is there any settlement of the Palestinian

problem which would not lead eventually to a decisive Arab majority in all of the territories which used to be called Palestine, and even in that part of Palestine which is now Israel?

Israel has always hoped that eventually the Palestinians would be resettled outside of Israel. In theory it might be done. There is certainly enough Arab oil money for resettlement. And many a Palestinian has settled in other countries. But the other Arab countries resist. The Palestinian is different. The others find him too energetic. And, he tends to think of himself as a Palestinian and tends to want to go home.

But Israel would cease to be Israel if the Arabs outnumbered the Jews in Israel. There might still be a Jewish homeland in Palestine by Arab consent. But it could hardly be a state run by Jews for Jews. If the Arabs outnumbered the Jews.

A lot of effort was spent in Washington in

COMMENTARY

Readers write

On Britain, the IRA, and the U.S. Embassy in Taiwan

to be dealt a severe blow and the ends of justice be served.

In principle, I suggest this solution would give satisfaction to the country as a whole, though the details would obviously require extremely careful drafting.

Orpington, Kent, England

Joy Cadron

The Irish dilemma

The courageous article of Mr. Renny prompts me to send you my plea to invite the vox populi to write their suggestions how to bring to an end this infamous slaughter.

What can you do with people that wield an electric drill to destroy the victim's kneecaps? An eye for an eye, retribution, punishment, revenge, or anything motivated by hatred just doesn't come in. One could only take these elements out of circulation—for good, without giving grist to the mill of a future kidnapper in their "noble" liberation game. I tremble to think of the logic of this

having belonged to the anti-capital punishment lobby.

The second thought is the realisation of the historical background and that this falls under the heading: Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. So maybe we must open our doors to the loyalists who might wish to leave once the step of relinquishment was taken.

I write as one who feels so horrified at the casual mention of yet another innocent victim.

Ashtead, Surrey, England

Ruth Koch

U.S. Embassy in Taiwan

Mr. Charles Yost argued in his column that shifting the U.S. Embassy from Taiwan to Peking need not imply "abandonment" of Taiwan but merely conformity with the pattern followed by Japan and some other countries.

It seems to me that Mr. Yost has neglected the psychological impact of such a move. First of all, to shift the Embassy will be a

tremendous blow to the morale of the Chinese in Taiwan. Remember the collapse of morale that preceded the fall of Cambodia and Vietnam? Although the anti-Communist spirit and will to fight in Taiwan are surely higher than was the case in Cambodia and Vietnam, Taiwan still needs moral support. In fact, that is the only support she needs. The Nationalist government has made it clear that it does not want the Americans to shed blood for her. In this sense, shifting the Embassy could only be interpreted as an intention to abandon Taiwan.

Second, as far as the United States is concerned, sacrificing a loyal friend to appease an old enemy will do irreparable damage to America's free world leadership. Why cannot Japan win in the respect of Asian countries? Righteousness contributes more to "charisma" than appearance. The United States does not need to conform to the pattern of politically small countries.

Chen-sheng Chung

Charles W. Yost

Washington

One of the largest and richest countries of Africa, until recently the crown jewel of the Portuguese Empire, is being cruelly torn apart by personal, ideological, and strategic rivalries.

It is probable that the vast majority of its six million people could not care less whether they are governed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, or National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Like most people they no doubt only wish, now that national independence has been achieved, to improve their lot and to live in peace.

Unfortunately the three liberation movements have been fighting not only the Portuguese but each other for a decade and a half. As independence approached, the Organization of African Unity made strenuous efforts to bring them together in a coalition government. Like most people they no doubt only wish, now that national independence has been achieved, to improve their lot and to live in peace.

The Soviets, Cubans, and some Africans are supporting the Popular Movement. Zaire, the United States, and China are supporting the National Front. The National Union, which is for the moment allied with the front, is being assisted by South Africa.

So considerable has Soviet and Cuban help to the Popular Movement become that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger felt it necessary

on Nov. 24 publicly to warn both, asserting that Soviet intervention is "difficult to reconcile with the principles of coexistence signed in 1972" by Brezhnev and Nixon.

Washington

differences are magnified by the escalating intervention of outsiders.

Angola and its dependent enclave of Cabinda have the misfortune to be rich in minerals, oil and coffee, to contain the rail route by which most Zambian copper is exported, and to be strategically located between Zaire and South Africa. These tempting assets seem to have sharpened the appetites of both neighboring and distant powers.

It is impossible to know how accurate or how inflated may be reports of arms, mercenaries, and "military advisers" being introduced into Angola, but the amounts are certainly large and the consequences disastrous.

This was in many respects the UN's most successful peace-keeping operation. In all fairness it must be said, however, that from the Soviet point of view it was an operation designed to exclude them and their friends from the Congo and to install the U.S. in the predominant position it still occupies.

In the case of Biafra, on the other hand, although great powers did pour in arms to the opposing sides, the UN did not intervene because both the Nigerian Government and the OAU strongly opposed its doing so. It was their contention that the time had arrived when Africans should settle their own affairs.

This still seems to be the African position in regard to Angola. But should it be maintained when their own efforts at peace-keeping have failed and when Angola is being laid waste in substantial part by foreign intervention?

The time has come when the U.S., which in Secretary Kissinger's words favors "an African solution to an African problem," should recognize that the solution, like the problem, can no longer be held within those conventional bounds.

Specifically, the U.S. might explore, first with the OAU and then with the members of the UN Security Council, the possibility of sending into Angola a peace-keeping force composed entirely of Africans but financially and logically supported by the UN, designed to exclude foreign intervention, to bring about and maintain a cease-fire, and to reverse the abortive coalition government.

If this endeavor proves too ambitious to be acceptable, the U.S. might propose that the Security Council at least condemn all outside intervention, including introduction of arms, advisers, and mercenaries. If such a resolution were supported by the Africans, the Soviets would find it very difficult to veto.

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The Democrats search for a candidate

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

The travelling reporter usually asks the questions—but he also gets a lot of questions. And the most persistent one comes out of a perplexity that people have about the inability of the Democrats to come up with a candidate that is widely perceived to be of presidential stature.

FDR is an extreme example. But he vividly illustrates how the president does have a tremendous political advantage—because of public exposure—over leaders in the opposition party. And, also, the FDR period shows how the out-of-power party tends at such times to look highly deficient of possible presidential-stature contenders. The Republicans had to look high and low before finding a former Democrat—Wendell Willkie—who did have that presidential look, in the eyes of many. But he did not have enough allure to win. And, finally, to find a winner the Republicans came up with a famous general who really hadn't been a member of any party (Eisenhower had earlier been wooed by the Democrats and Harry Truman) but who did have the appearance of possessing presidential stature.

And Hubert Humphrey has a "presidential image," among many people. But he's not in the open-candidacy field. And the very fact that the Democrats are looking in his direction—toward a man who is somewhat showman-like in his long quest for the presidency—shows how less-than-promising the current 16-candidate field of presidential hopefuls is regarded by party members.

Why—people ask—are the Democrats so deficient in an outstanding candidate?

For the answer it is useful to look back to the days of Franklin Roosevelt and remember how devoid the Republicans were of candidates who were being widely perceived as presidential timber. FDR so dominated the

American scene that although he was heavily disliked by many—as well as being loved by a large majority—it was difficult to find any Democrat, talented as he might be, who looked as awesomely presidential as this powerful figure in the White House.

Now the Republicans will have been in the White House for eight years. But Nixon, too, was discredited. This, of itself, should have helped the Democrats to come up with a highly attractive candidate. Obviously when Nixon was riding high, he had come again to look presidential. And in 1972 one of McGovern's problems was that he did not, to many, look as presidential as the man in the White House. But Nixon fell from that height—and opened up the door to a Democrat.

Yet no Democratic candidate widely acknowledged to have the "president look" has come forward. Doubtless Gerald Ford has moved into the presidency with sufficient aplomb, strength, and "candor" to make it difficult for the Democrats to come up with someone who looks as "presidential" by comparison. That is, it seems that his being in the White House even a short time has given Ford this "presidential" advantage—an advantage he holds, too, over fellow Republican Ronald Reagan.

Lyndon Johnson and the Democrats tended to denigrate the Republicans and make it difficult to find a powerful GOP candidate. Johnson was "studied" by his own party because of the "Vietnam" war—and this provided the opportunity for Nixon who may well have won in 1968 more because of the

war-discredited Democratic Party than because he was so